

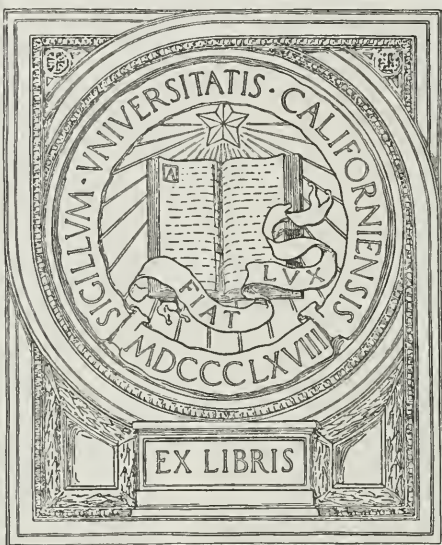
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REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH OFFICER
OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1875.

HENRY GIBBONS, Jr., M. D., Health Officer.



SAN FRANCISCO:

SPAULDING & BARTO, STEAM BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTERS,
414 Clay Street, below Sansome.

1875.



*San Francisco, Dept. of
Public Health.
Annual report.*

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Members of the Board of Health.

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Mayor and ex-officio President.

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J. P. WHITNEY, M. D.

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MESSENGER :

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HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

HEALTH OFFICE, }
San Francisco, August, 1875. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco :*

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith transmit the annual reports of this office, including statistical tables, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

It would seem appropriate that, as in other cities, the Health Office should be made the repository of the records of marriages as well as of births and deaths. The duty of preserving such records in San Francisco, however, devolves upon the County Recorder, hence no particulars are presented here. Although this is the case, it may be stated that two thousand two hundred and sixty-three (2,263) marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk during the fiscal year. As it is to be presumed that the object for which the licenses were issued was accomplished in almost every case, the number of licenses may be fairly assumed to indicate the number of marriages.

There is even more difficulty in arriving at an opinion as to the number of births which have taken place during the year. In the whole period there were but eight hundred and three (803) reported, which is probably not more than fifteen per cent. of the total. Judging from the increase in the number of children under five years of age (1,853) and of those between five and seventeen years of age (2,926), as shown by the recent school census, it is probable that there were between 5,500 and 6,000 births, exclusive of still-born.

Considerable effort has, from time to time, been made to obtain fuller returns in this respect, but without result. A law for the accomplishment of such purpose has been in existence for years, but has signally failed, so far as San Francisco is concerned. Early in the year, under the impression that something might be

accomplished under the law, a large number of blank slips were printed and thoroughly distributed to physicians and midwives, with the request that they be handed to parents to be filled up by them and returned to the Health Office. For a few weeks the result was very encouraging. While in former months but twenty or thirty births had been reported, there were now as many as a hundred and seventy. This favorable aspect, however, disappeared with the first month. The relapse was as sudden as the increase, and now we have almost returned to the old state of affairs. It seems conclusive that no method of collecting birth statistics will prove effective, unless it provides that the returns shall be made by the parents or a near relative, who shall be liable to a penalty for non-compliance. A law of this character exists in Paris. It would require but few convictions under it to insure its observance.

As in the report a year ago, a condensed statement of the mortality for the calendar year (1874) is given, to assist in the more ready comparison of the statistics of our city with those of other cities. This abridged report (Table I) shows a mortality of 4,044, or only forty-two more than in 1873. The statistics of the Chinese are presented separately, as heretofore, the principal table (III) including only whites, negroes, and Indians, the number of the latter being very insignificant. The propriety of thus separating the Chinese decedents needs no argument. When it is stated that of four hundred and fifty-three deaths among this class of our inhabitants in only ninety cases was any cause assigned, and in many—nay, nearly all—such cause was arrived at by surmise rather than through positive knowledge, there is sufficient justification for this procedure. It may be added that the Chinese are almost universally attended by their own physicians, whose certificates of death—even could they be read—are not and would not be accepted. The certificate of the City Physician, or some other recognized practitioner who has examined the body, is required to provide in a measure against foul play or the spread of contagion.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, there were four thousand one hundred and sixty-three deaths (Chinese included) in San Francisco, or but one hundred and fifty more than during the previous corresponding period. The marked improvement

over the preceding year is at once manifest when it is recollected that while the mortality has increased less than four per cent., the population has increased fully fifteen per cent. Had the mortality kept pace with the population there would have been nearly four thousand eight hundred deaths. In the first six months of the fiscal period there were two thousand and fifty-six deaths; in the balance of the year two thousand one hundred and seven, a slight increase—much more than compensated for by the augmentation in population.

The following table, showing the annual mortality in San Francisco since 1850, is reproduced from my previous report. Still-births are included up to 1866-7:

Year ending June 30, 1851.....	1,288	Year ending June 30, 1864.....	
Year ending June 30, 1852.....	939	Year ending June 30, 1865.....	
Year ending June 30, 1853.....	1,619	Year ending June 30, 1866.....	
Year ending June 30, 1854.....	1,260	Year ending June 30, 1867.....	2,522
Year ending June 30, 1855.....	1,550	Year ending June 30, 1868.....	2,577
Year ending May 31, 1856.....	1,226	Year ending June 30, 1869.....	4,093
Year ending May 31, 1857.....	1,153	Year ending June 30, 1870.....	3,243
Year ending May 31, 1858.....	1,135	Year ending June 30, 1871.....	3,214
Year ending May 30, 1859.....	1,254	Year ending June 30, 1872.....	2,998
Year ending May 30, 1860.....	1,522	Year ending June 30, 1873.....	3,641
Year ending May 31, 1861.....	1,243	Year ending June 30, 1874.....	4,013
Year ending June 30, 1862.....	2,051	Year ending June 30, 1875.....	4,163
Year ending June 30, 1863.....	2,118		

In addition, the annual mortality by calendar years may be advantageously given, still-births excluded :

Deaths in 1866.....	2,519	Deaths in 1871.....	2,957
Deaths in 1867.....	2,492	Deaths in 1872.....	3,154
Deaths in 1868.....	3,577	Deaths in 1873.....	4,002
Deaths in 1869.....	3,491	Deaths in 1874.....	4,044
Deaths in 1870.....	3,351		

A careful estimate from statistics collected in and prior to March, 1875, as presented by Mr. Langley in his City Directory, places the population of San Francisco at 230,132, of which 19,000 are Chinese. This indicates an increase of fifteen per cent. in the white and of over double this rate in the Chinese population, several large ship-loads of the latter having arrived within a few weeks of each other. Notwithstanding this large increase of the Chinese, the school census for 1875 gives but 855 under seventeen years of age, against 1,286 in 1874. There appears to be an error somewhere. That the influence of the

Chinese upon the mortality rate may be the better appreciated, the subject is presented in the following form :

	POPULATION.	DEATHS.	RATE PER 1,000 1874-5.	RATE PER 1,000 1873-4.
Chinese over 17 years of age.....	18,145	418	23.0	32.9
All others over 17 years of age...	147,087	2,100	14.3	15.3
Chinese under 17 years of age....	855	35	41.0	23.3
All others under 17 years of age.	64,045	1,610	25.1	27.4
All others under 5 years of age..	23,024	1,394	60.5	61.9
All others over 5 years of age....	188,108	2,316	12.3	13.5
Total Chinese.....	19,000	453	23.8	32.1
All others.....	211,132	3,710	17.5	19.1
Total.....	230,132	4,163	18.1	20.0

This table shows that the mortality rate was 18.1 per thousand, or nearly two per thousand less than the year before. But it also shows a higher rate among the Chinese, though not the great disparity that existed in 1873-4. Again, it is seen that our total mortality rate is very decidedly augmented in consequence of the Chinese population, the death-rate of those over seventeen years of age being greatly in excess of that of the same class of whites.

The following table has been enlarged and corrected with considerable care and affords an opportunity of judging of the comparative healthfulness of cities, not only of our own country but of various parts of the world. As the population of nearly all the cities was estimated, and as a few of the weekly reports from which the yearly mortality for 1874 was calculated were missing, requiring an estimation of the week's mortality, there may be some little error in the death-rates, but this must be, in most instances, slight. In the United States the rate in all the cities is lower than in 1873, hence the average is also materially less. In the towns of Great Britain the reverse is the case, while in the large cities of Continental Europe in 1874 there was the lowest mortality for several years. London and Philadelphia

still preserve their reputation for low death-rates, and Paris, since the war, is likely to divide the honors with them. The most remarkable feature of the table is the extraordinarily low rate of St. Louis, which is the more noticeable as it is not confined to one year. It will be observed that the death-rate is uniformly greater in sea-ports than in inland cities, hence the low mortality in San Francisco is more creditable than at first appears.

TABLE OF DEATH-RATES, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY PER THOUSAND OF INHABITANTS IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

UNITED STATES.	ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1874.	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
New York.....	1,040,000	33.5	32.3	25.4	29.4	29.3	27.5	32.6	27.9	27.6
Philadelphia.....	775,000	24.3	19.8	20.6	20.2	22.7	22.6	26.3	20.3	19.6
Brooklyn.....	450,000	27.8	27.8	24.4	....	24.1	24.7	30.0	25.2	24.4
St. Louis.....	450,000	46.3	30.2	20.6	20.6	21.3	16.8	18.2	19.0	14.5
Chicago.....	395,409	32.2	21.2	23.7	23.2	24.5	21.5	27.6	23.9	20.0
Baltimore.....	350,000	....	24.4	....	....	25.9	25.2	25.9	....	21.1
Boston.....	331,125	22.8	22.3	23.9	23.3	24.3	22.7	30.5	28.4	23.6
Cincinnati.....	260,000	34.9	20.1	24.6	18.0	18.4	21.7	20.5	22.8	20.5
New Orleans.....	207,000	....	54.3	27.4	....	36.2	28.0	30.6	35.8	32.8
San Francisco.....	210,000	21.0	19.2	25.5	23.3	21.0	17.4	17.5	20.3	19.2
Providence, R. I.....	99,608	18.8	16.9	17.3	18.8	18.3	17.6	21.1	21.3	19.9
Average, 14 large cities.....	.....	....	....	....	....	24.6	24.1	26.6	....	22.0
GREAT BRITAIN.										
London.....	3,400,701	....	....	....	....	24.0	24.7	21.4	22.4	22.5
Liverpool.....	510,640	....	....	....	....	31.1	35.1	27.0	25.9	31.9
Glasgow.....	508,109	....	....	....	....	29.8	32.9	28.4	....	31.0
Manchester.....	355,339	....	....	....	....	27.8	31.2	28.5	30.2	30.3
Birmingham.....	360,892	....	....	....	....	21.1	24.9	22.9	24.8	26.7
Dublin.....	314,666	....	....	....	....	24.0	26.2	28.9	....	26.0
Leeds.....	278,798	....	....	....	....	28.2	26.4	27.8	27.5	28.6
Sheffield.....	261,029	....	....	....	....	25.2	28.3	26.0	....	26.8
Edinburgh.....	211,691	....	....	....	....	26.3	26.9	26.4	....	23.6
Bristol.....	192,889	....	....	....	....	29.9	23.2	22.0	....	22.7
Newcastle.....	135,437	....	....	....	....	25.4	32.2	26.3	30.3	29.2
Average, 21 large towns.....	.....	....	....	....	....	25.8	26.9	24.3	24.0	25.4
OTHER CITIES.										
Paris.....	1,851,792	....	....	....	....	....	54.7	21.1	22.9	22.3
Berlin.....	827,000	....	....	....	....	....	38.9	32.3	31.7	32.6
Vienna.....	650,000	....	....	....	....	....	35.7	31.8	32.8	24.2
Bombay.....	645,000	....	....	....	....	....	24.8	29.2	24.2	23.4
Naples.....	450,000	....	....	....	....	....	39.0	35.7	38.3	37.2
Rome.....	254,000	....	....	....	....	....	30.7	40.6	34.1	34.3
Turin.....	216,000	....	....	....	....	....	33.4	30.4	27.2	26.0
Brussels.....	185,000	....	....	....	....	....	32.2	22.6	24.8	23.9
Florence.....	168,000	....	....	....	....	....	37.6	35.6	36.6	33.7
Venice.....	136,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	30.4	38.1	31.4

RATIO OF DEATHS IN DIFFERENT WARDS.

It has been impossible to arrive at any reliable estimate of the adult population of the various wards. The school census, however, offers a means of determining their relative healthfulness as regards children under five years of age and between five and seventeen years of age. The following table (which does not include Chinese) has additional value in affording a means of demonstrating the changes which have taken place since my last report:

WARDS.	UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.			FROM 5 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE.			Ratio per 1000 of all deaths under 17 years.
	No. of Children.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio per 1000.	No. of Children.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio per 1000.	
I.	1,143	75	65.6	1,974	12	6.0	27.9
II.	1,909	125	65.4	3,327	21	6.3	27.9
III.	102	9	88.2	170	1	5.9	36.7
IV.	1,376	64	47.2	2,578	9	3.5	18.5
V.	48	7	145.8	131	4	30.5	61.5
VI.	539	34	63.1	1,237	4	3.2	21.4
VII.	1,287	113	87.8	1,985	17	8.6	39.7
VIII.	1,680	79	47.0	3,739	25	6.6	19.2
IX.	2,147	112	52.2	3,306	20	6.0	24.2
X.	3,464	233	67.2	6,616	26	3.9	25.7
XI.	5,982	242	40.5	9,840	41	4.2	17.9
XII.	3,347	119	35.2	6,108	15	2.4	14.1
Totals.....	23,024	1,212	52.6	41,021	195	4.7	21.8

These may first be considered as regards population. There was an increase in the number of children under five years of age in all the wards but the Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth, the decrease in the Tenth being decided. The greatest increase was in the Eleventh and Twelfth, amounting to over twenty-seven per cent. in the former and to nearly fifteen per cent. in the latter.

The increase for the entire city was nine per cent. An increase in the number of children between the ages of five and seventeen years occurred in all the wards except the Fifth and Sixth, but it was very large in the Eleventh and Twelfth—that is, seven per cent. in the former and twenty-two per cent. in the latter, the entire increase for the city being eight per cent. As regards mortality, there were only two more deaths in the aggregate of children under five years of age, which makes the rate nearly five per thousand less than that of the previous year. These decedents were distributed to the wards in very similar proportion to that which has obtained heretofore, the smallest being in the Twelfth ward, and the rate increasing in the wards in the following order. Twelfth, Eleventh, Eighth, Fourth, Ninth, Sixth, Second, First, Tenth, and Seventh. The Fifth and Third contain so large a transient population, and so small a number of children, that it seems proper to exclude them from comparison. Leaving these out, then, we find the Tenth and Seventh wards to be the least healthful, as was the case last year.

A somewhat different arrangement of wards in the order of least mortality among those between five and seventeen is required, the Twelfth, however, beginning, and the Seventh ending the sequence, as before. In all the wards there were but one hundred and ninety-five deaths of children between these ages, or less than half of one per cent., while the rate for the city and for all ages was over four times as great. This shows how healthful is the period of existence between five and seventeen years. If we take the aggregate deaths of all under seventeen years of age we find a mortality of nearly twenty-two per thousand—decidedly less than a year ago. But we also find that in the Twelfth ward the mortality was only fourteen per thousand, or one-third less. The Eleventh, Fourth, and Eighth also make an excellent showing, while the Seventh, as usual, has nearly double the average rate. In the Tenth there is a great improvement since last report. The wards may be named in order of healthfulness as follows: Twelfth, Eleventh, Fourth, Eighth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Second, First, Seventh.

These statistics of the wards are certainly very interesting and

instructive. The results, to be sure, are precisely what were to be expected, but they are none the less valuable for being definite and positive. The absence, too, of any epidemic during the year renders the comparisons more just than those instituted before. Let us see what may be learned by comparing one set of wards with another:

The Eleventh and Twelfth wards include a vast extent of territory—indeed, all the western and southern portions of the city and county. They, together with the Eighth ward, are almost entirely upon elevated ground, susceptible of good drainage; they are by no means crowded in any part; they contain, in the main the best portion of our population. In these wards are 30,696 children under seventeen years of age, or very nearly one-half of this part of our population. The deaths among them were but five hundred and twenty-one, or about seventeen per thousand. On the other hand, wards One, Seven, Nine, and Ten comprise nearly all of the level lands of the city, the first three constituting the water front, and a large part of each being made-land. The Tenth, especially, is thickly settled—no spot in the city more so—while in all are found the poorer classes in abundance. These wards contain 21,922 children under seventeen years of age, among whom six hundred and eight deaths occurred, or twenty-eight per thousand. Comment is unnecessary.

DEATHS BY CLASSES.

Below is reproduced the table compiled last year, with suitable additions. It is not pretended that this table is exact, but that it will present an approximation to the truth and assist in an easy comparison of year with year. It may be added, in support of the plan, that even if serious errors exist, they are likely to be repeated in like manner each year, hence the comparison of year with year will not be materially affected.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS, BY CLASSES, IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

DEATHS FROM	1858-59	1859-60	1860-61	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75
Zymotic Diseases.....	199	355	534	550	1578	770	625	521	652	922	785						
Constitutional Diseases.....	295	259	457	491	628	617	633	627	672	728	743						
Local Diseases.....	436	479	1075	1058	1286	1278	1273	1224	1410	1428	1503						
Developmental Diseases.....	92	92	307	255	421	396	444	330	412	429	537						
Violence or Negligence.....	83	100	149	136	147	142	145	137	151	187	222						
Unknown causes.....	47	130	.....	87	33	40	94	159	344	319	373						
Totals.....	1152	1415	2522	2577	4093	3243	3214	2998	3641	4013	4163						

It will be observed that there was a large decrease in the mortality from zymotic diseases in 1874-5. This was to be expected, as scarlatina abated rapidly after the year began. The deaths from constitutional diseases were but fifteen more than in 1873-4. From local diseases the increase in deaths was decided, but from developmental diseases it was quite marked. No doubt many cases in this class should be included among zymotic diseases, the debility, inanition, marasmus, etc., which are so often given as causes of death resulting from some miasmatic disorder not stated. It is thought best, however, to continue to include all these cases under diseases of nutrition, as they cannot well be separated. The increase in deaths from violence is large—larger indeed than can be accounted for by the increase in population, and unknown deaths were in greater number than heretofore, though only ten of them were whites—Chinese constituting the balance.

In order to show approximately the proportion of the diseases of the different classes in various cities, and to submit such cities to comparison in these respects, the subjoined table is presented, giving the per cent. of deaths from each class in 1874. The percentages for San Francisco are calculated for both the calendar and fiscal years, and with and without Chinese. The average for nine years is also given.

TABLE SHOWING PROPORTION OF THE DISEASES OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES IN VARIOUS CITIES.

DEATHS FROM	1874.											
	Newcastle.....	Liverpool.....	Richmond.....	Milwaukee.....	Pittsburgh.....	Washington.....	Cincinnati.....	Boston.....	Baltimore.....	Chicago.....	Brooklyn.....	Philadelphia.....
Zymotic Diseases.....	23.0	29.7	26.2	30.1	34.8	24.8	32.5	24.3	28.5	32.8	33.5	18.7
Constitutional Diseases.....	15.2	13.7	18.4	10.9	15.7	22.7	15.1	22.7	17.3	13.9	19.5	18.2
Local Diseases.....	41.5	39.6	30.4	44.0	33.6	38.7	36.7	36.4	33.4	40.6	35.2	41.7
Developmental Diseases....	13.1	11.4	15.5	9.4	9.1	8.3	10.9	12.5	10.4	9.0	7.8	17.2
Violence.....	4.5	3.9	3.4	4.3	5.4	3.4	4.3	3.9	2.9	3.7	2.7	3.9
Unknown causes.....	2.7	1.7	6.1	1.3	1.4	2.1	.5	.2	7.5	.....	1.3	.3
San Francisco, 1874-75.....	18.9	17.9	18.9	20.9	33.8	20.9	33.8	20.9	18.4	18.9	17.9	18.7
San Francisco, 1874-75. Exclu- sive of Chinese.....	21.0	18.8	40.2	36.1	35.5	11.8	12.9	5.3	5.1	4.4	.....	.....
San Francisco, 1866-75. Average of 9 years.....	22.8	18.4	37.8	11.6	4.6	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Our table shows a decided diminution in the ratio of death from zymotic causes in San Francisco in the fiscal year 1874-5—two per thousand less even than for the calendar year 1874. The ratio is less than that noted for any other city except Philadelphia, which was also the case last year. It is less, too, than the average in San Francisco for nine years, but it is less also than it actually should be in consequence of the large number of deaths from unknown causes among the Chinese. As shown in the column from which the Chinese are excluded, the rate should be two per thousand higher; but even this increase does not alter the position that San Francisco holds in the list of cities. The deaths per ten thousand inhabitants from this class of diseases is given below: Philadelphia, 37; San Francisco, 43; (in 1874-5, 38); Washington, 44; Boston, 57; Milwaukee, 59; Baltimore, 60; Richmond, 64; Chicago, 66; Cincinnati, 66; Newcastle, 67; Brooklyn, 82; Pittsburgh, 86; New York, 93; Liverpool, 95.

It is proper to state of New York that a large number of deaths from "debility" and like causes, which elsewhere are included in the developmental class, are in this city placed in the zymotic, thus unduly increasing the rate of the latter and diminishing that of the former, for purposes of comparison; besides, in New York, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Liverpool, and Newcastle scarlatina and measles prevailed extensively during the year.

The proportion of deaths from constitutional causes in 1874, in San Francisco, was precisely the same as the average for nine years. It was almost the same, too, as those of Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Richmond. It was smaller than those of New York, Boston, and Washington, but much larger than the rates in Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Milwaukee. This class of diseases is always attended with a large mortality in Boston, where for every thousand of the population there are five deaths from them. In Washington the prevalence of consumption among the negroes doubtless accounts for the high rate. Although the rates in Liverpool and Newcastle are so low, there were really more deaths in proportion to the population in these cities than in San Francisco, and the same method of comparison will show less disparity in regard

to other cities. For each ten thousand inhabitants the deaths from constitutional diseases were: Milwaukee, 21; Chicago, 28; Cincinnati, 31; San Francisco, 35; Philadelphia, 36; Baltimore, 36; Pittsburgh, 39; Washington, 40; Liverpool, 44; Newcastle, 44; Richmond, 45; Brooklyn, 48; Boston, 54; New York, 58

From thirty to forty-five per cent. of all deaths were due to local diseases, and while this proportion often varies largely, according to the prevalence or otherwise of epidemics, it nevertheless bears a very constant ratio to the population. It will be seen that, judged by the population, some cities do not appear so favorably as when the rates in the table are compared. For each ten thousand inhabitants the deaths from local diseases numbered: Washington, 68; Baltimore, 71; San Francisco, 72; Richmond, 74; Cincinnati, 75; Chicago, 81; Philadelphia, 83; Pittsburgh, 83; Milwaukee, 86; Brooklyn, 86; Boston, 86; New York, 96; Newcastle, 122; Liverpool, 127.

In no class are the differences so great as in the developmental. Without doubt this is due largely to variations in classifications as well as to greater or less exactness in the certificates of physicians. About one-eighth of the deaths in San Francisco are classed under this head; in New York about half as many; in the other cities from eight to seventeen per cent.

The increased proportion of deaths from violence noted last year has continued through the one now in question. It is decidedly higher than the average for nine years, and according to the total mortality is higher than any other city except Pittsburgh, although several other cities have higher rates, if population be taken as the criterion. For each ten thousand inhabitants the deaths from violence were as follows: Washington, 6; Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 8; Milwaukee, 8; Richmond, 8; Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 9; San Francisco, 10; New York, 12; Liverpool, 12; Newcastle, 13; Pittsburgh, 13. This comparison, which must be recognized as the fairest that can be instituted, as far as classes are concerned, gives our city rather an unenviable prominence, which must be still further increased when the fact is known that of the two hundred and twenty-two violent deaths thirty-seven were homicides.

It is a constant source of regret that so large a number of de-

cedents in our city have no cause of death assigned. The evil is unavoidable and must continue to exist while the Chinese form part of our population. As exhibiting how much the value of statistics is influenced thereby the following is presented :

DEATHS, 1874.	ZYMOTIC.	CONSTITUTIONAL.	LOCAL.	DEVELOPMENTAL.	VIOLENCE.	UNKNOWN.
Total (including Chinese) ..	20.9	18.4	35.5	11.8	5.1	8.3
Excluding Chinese.....	23.2	18.6	39.5	13.0	5.3	.4
Chinese alone.....	2.0	16.4	3.4	2.3	2.9	73.0

SPECIAL DISEASES.

SCARLATINA, *SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ETC.

Scarlatina, which proved such a fatal epidemic in 1873-4, and which was abating at the writing of the last annual report, continued in this course through the balance of 1874, so that by January it had almost disappeared. Indeed, but nineteen of the one hundred and twenty-five deaths from it occurred in the last half of the year. The disease seems to have lingered pretty faithfully in the wards in which it most prevailed at the start—more than a third of the deaths being credited to the Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth. The Eleventh also had a large proportion—over one-fifth. While scarlatina prevailed so extensively, measles was almost unknown, but as the former was about disappearing the latter commenced to spread. The type, however, has not been severe, only twenty-eight deaths taking place during the year, half of which were in March and May. The mortality from small-pox was so insignificant as to require little comment. A comparison of the mortality from several of the zymotic diseases, in different years, may be readily made by reference to the subjoined table. It may be mentioned as a singular fact that the female decedents outnumbered the males with regard to all the diseases named except small-pox.

DISEASE.	1858-59	1859-60	1860-61	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69
Small Pox.....	2	.....	6	22	708	2	.....	6	22	48	9
Scarlatina.....	7	161	29	13	194	157	62	15	33	387	125
Measles.....	2	5	7	16	32	42	11	1	56	6	28
Diphtheria.....	38	57	90	76	92	80	33	19	52	38	57
Croup.....	11	14	37	66	66	58	29	32	33	28	31
Whooping Cough.	17	4	22	22	65	45	50	19	65	32	28
Total.....	77	241	191	215	1157	384	185	92	261	539	278

From the six diseases named in the table the mortality has been so small that we should feel more than satisfied, for while San Francisco has been faring so well other cities have been greatly afflicted, as may be seen below. Cyphers indicate that no deaths from the disease occurred; blanks show that the deaths were too few to record, except in the case of Newcastle, from which city no return was obtained. The deaths from whooping-cough are not included in the figures for New York.

NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 10,000 INHABITANTS FROM	1874.														
	San Francisco.	New York.....	Philadelphia..	Brooklyn.....	Chicago.....	Baltimore.....	Boston	Cincinnati....	Washington...	Pittsburgh....	Providence....	Milwaukee....	Richmond.....	Liverpool	Newcastle.....
Scarlatina	6	8	4½	11	3	5	8	26½	½	23	27	5	½	37	19
Small Pox.....	½	5	...	1	2	0	....	0	0	0	0	....	....	1	0
Measles	1	3	1½	2	½	2½	1	4	....	5	½	2	0	9	1
Croup, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough...	5½	24	6	23	7	12	7	6	5	11	8	6	13	15	....
Total.....	13	40	12	37	12	19½	16	36½	5½	39	35½	13	13½	62	20

The figures above given show how wide-spread has been the epidemic of scarlatina. In Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Provi-

dence, of our own country, and in Liverpool and Newcastle, in England, the mortality was very large. A year ago San Francisco had nineteen deaths from scarlatina for each ten thousand of population. In half a dozen of the cities small-pox made no appearance at all; in nearly as many more the deaths were extremely few. New York, indeed, is the only place where the disease prevailed in sufficient extent to cause alarm. The other diseases have caused deaths in very different proportions, although in New York and Brooklyn the mortality is particularly noticeable. While San Francisco does not present the smallest aggregate, there are very few cities which make a more satisfactory exhibit.

SMALL-POX.

During the fiscal year there were but twenty-three cases of small-pox reported at the Health Office, or about one-seventh as many as in the year previous. One of these was a Chinaman, not reported until after death; nine were Germans, of whom two died; two were Swedes, and both died; nine were natives of the United States, and four died. Of the whole number nineteen were sent to the Small-pox Hospital. There appear to have been no cases of the disease among the Chinese, if we except the one reported at the beginning of the year. I am convinced that the disease does not now exist among this people. Fortunately no cases have arrived from China to propagate it among them. Nearly all the cases that have been reported during the year have either just arrived overland, or have been in contact with the disease in persons who have. One family of a mother and three young children had the disease and recovered, three of them contracting it from the fourth, who evidently absorbed the poison while in Virginia City, Nevada. Evidently little attention has been paid to vaccination. It is altogether probable that but a moiety of the children born during the year have received this protection. If we consider the large number of children of a larger growth who are yet unvaccinated we may comprehend how vast an amount of food is already prepared for the dreaded scourge, when other propitious circumstances shall

favor its spread. The statistics of the cases in the Small-pox Hospital, under the care of the Resident Physician, Dr. N. P. Foster, are given hereafter.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Twenty-five deaths—against nineteen for the previous year—are credited to cerebro-spinal meningitis. The disease appears not to have been epidemic in any part of our country, although deaths from it occurred in all the cities except Milwaukee. The largest proportional number of deaths was in Chicago. In the eastern cities the mortality was not near so large as in 1873.

TYPHUS AND TYPHOID FEVERS.

There were one hundred and thirty-nine deaths from these diseases in 1874-5, which is many more than for the previous year. Three, only, were reported "typhus." Sixty-four were under twenty years of age, and the same number were foreign born. Males preponderated. Nearly two-thirds of the deaths occurred in the six months ending with December. The Autumn is indeed the season when typhoid fever is most prevalent. Thirty-two took place in public institutions, and eighteen in the Ninth ward alone. But it must be remembered that this ward borders on the filthy Mission Creek and bay, and is largely composed of made-land, with very inefficient drainage.

Of all the towns in the following list Pittsburgh suffered most from these fevers, and Brooklyn least. Baltimore, Richmond, Liverpool, and Rome alone had higher rates than San Francisco.

NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 10,000 POPULATION FROM	San Francisco, 1874-5 Exclusive of Chinese.	1874.															
		New York.....	Philadelphia..	Brooklyn.....	Chicago.....	Baltimore.....	Boston	Cincinnati....	Washington..	Pittsburgh....	Providence....	Milwaukee ...	Richmond.....	Liverpool....	Newcastle.....	Paris.....	Rome.....
Typhus and Typhoid Fever.....	7	3	6	2	5	8	6	6	4	11	6	7	8	8	7	5	9

DIARRHEA, CHOLERA INFANTUM, ETC.

Precisely the same number (sixty) of deaths from diarrhea and dysentery occurred in 1874-5 as in 1873-4—two-thirds each year being under five years of age. But there were nearly twice as many deaths from cholera infantum in the former as in the latter period, the majority of them being females. In the Summer months the mortality from this disease is always greatest, July being the month of greatest fatality here as elsewhere. Two-sevenths of the deaths were in July. While the proportionate mortality from this cause is fortunately so small in San Francisco, in the eastern cities it often rises to something positively enormous. Thus in Chicago, usually one-sixth of all deaths are from cholera infantum. The rate given to New York is larger than it should be, as all deaths from diarrhea under five years of age are included, the number from cholera infantum alone not being obtainable. In several of the cities the rate is less than in 1873.

NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 10,000 POPULATION FROM	1874.														
	San Francisco, 1874-5 Exclusive of Chinese.	New York	Philadelphia ..	Brooklyn.....	Chicago.....	Baltimore....	Boston.....	Cincinnati	Washington ..	Pittsburgh....	Providence....	Milwaukee....	Richmond.....	Liverpool.....	Paris.....
Infantile Diarrhea, (Cholera Infantum) ..	6	31	11	21	34	22	21	9	15	18	13	9	15	16	3

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

Of the five hundred and fifty-five deaths from consumption reported during the year thirty-nine were of Chinese. Hence, five hundred and sixteen were among whites, negroes, and Indians, against four hundred and sixty-nine in the year previous, an increase of ten per cent., which far exceeds the ratio of total increase. Of these five hundred and sixteen decedents but twenty-eight were under fifteen years of age; nearly two-thirds were males; nearly two-thirds were foreign born, and over two-fifths

died in the public and private hospitals. These were the proportions that existed last year. The large number of deaths in institutions is noticeable. It but proves the well-known fact that our city is the refuge of the sick of the whole State, who come here to die and to swell our mortality rate. In the following table comparisons are made of our own mortality with that of other cities. It is seen that San Francisco holds a middle position, while in St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee the rate is extremely low, and in New York, Boston, Richmond, Paris, and Rome it is high. By the table, comparison may be also made of the mortality from pneumonia and bronchitis. It would have been better to include all lung diseases, but the data could not be obtained in every instance, and the omission does not very greatly vary the result.

NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 10,000 INHABITANTS FROM	1874.																
	San Francisco, 1874-5 Exclusive of Chinese.	New York..	Philadelphia..	Brooklyn.....	St. Louis.....	Chicago.....	Baltimore.....	Boston.....	Cincinnati...	Washington...	Pittsburgh....	Providence....	Milwaukee....	Richmond.....	Liverpool.....	Paris.....	Rome.....
Consumption Pneumonia & Bronchitis..	25	39	30	28	13	16	30	40	24	29	24	29	16	36	30	41	39
	15	33	16	23	..	15	11	24	14	12	26	16	11	15	52	24	49
Total.....	40	72	46	51	..	31	41	64	38	41	50	45	37	51	82	65	88
Per centum of total to all deaths	22.3	26.1	23.0	20.9	..	15.3	19.4	27.3	18.8	23.6	20.0	22.4	13.2	20.7	25.7	29.5	25.8

San Francisco stands with the cities which have the lowest mortality from lung diseases in proportion to the population, but according to the percentages there are seven presenting a more favorable record. This same idea is strikingly exemplified with the statistics of Paris, Liverpool, and Rome. The percentages give Paris the greatest mortality, whereas there were many more deaths in Liverpool and Rome, in proportion to population, than in Paris.

CANCER.

Sixty-eight deaths from cancer were reported. More than two-thirds of the decedents were foreign born. In sixteen cases the seat was the uterus, in sixteen the stomach, and in seven the breast. The females exceeded the males. In many cities the mortality from this disease was greater than in San Francisco; in a few it was less.

INFANTILE CONVULSIONS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY.

One hundred and thirty-one deaths of children under five years of age resulted from convulsions. The males slightly exceeded the females. One half of the deaths occurred in the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth wards. In comparison with other cities San Francisco has the lowest rate except Providence. Chicago and Rome have *four* times as many deaths in proportion to their population, and Milwaukee has over *six* times as many.

NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 10,000 INHABITANTS FROM	San Francisco, 1874-5 Exclusive of Chinese.	1874.														
		New York, ..	Philadelphia..	Brooklyn.....	Chicago.....	Baltimore.....	Boston	Cincinnati	Washington....	Pittsburgh	Providence....	Milwaukee....	Richmond.....	Liverpool.....	Newcastle.....	Rome.....
Convulsions....	6	6	8	10	24	10	6	14	7	9	4	38	8	15	....	24
Children under 5 years.....	68	132	80	70	124	101	102	99	81	144	78	129	110	160	133	129
Ratio of infant mortality to total mortality..	31.1	48.1	40.9	28.8	59.9	47.7	42.9	48.4	45.8	58.2	39.4	66.3	45.1	49.9	45.6	37.7

With reference to children under five years of age, it will be seen that San Francisco has a smaller mortality than has any city with which it is compared. Many of the cities have nearly or quite double that which obtains in our own. In Milwaukee nearly two-thirds of all the decedents were under five years of age, and Chicago and Pittsburgh were not far behind. In New

1. Patrick Manning, native of Ireland. Died October 26, 1874, aged 101 years.

2. Mrs. Mary Michon, colored, claims to have been born in New Orleans in 1766, and that she was eight or ten years old at the time of the Declaration of Independence. She had been a slave for sixty years. One daughter only is living—a woman probably of sixty years of age. I think it doubtful if Mrs. Michon was as old as claimed.

3. Patrick Fitzpatrick, native of Ireland. Was a man during the troubles of '98, and participated. Married late in life—was called an *old bachelor*. A daughter, if living, would now be fifty-nine years old. From these facts and repeated statements during life he was believed to be one hundred and four years of age.

4. Mrs. Jane Henderson, native of Scotland. Died in June, aged, as supposed, one hundred and nine years. Doubtful if as old.

SUICIDES AND HOMICIDES.

The suicides (sixty-four) were but three more than last year; one only was a Chinaman. Five were females and forty were foreign born. There was, however, an enormous number of homicides (thirty-seven) during the year, and of these seven were Chinese, five were women, and twenty-three were foreign born. San Francisco, unfortunately, exceeds every other city in the number of suicides, her proportion being from two to six times greater, while there is but one city (Richmond) that has had anything like as many homicides in proportion to population.

NATIVITIES.

It is well known that a very large part of our population is foreign born, but what proportion it bears to the native population we have no means of knowing. The school census shows that the children of native born parents are in a very small mi-

nority, and it is no doubt true here, as elsewhere, that the families of foreigners average a much greater number of children than those of natives. Some effort has been made to ascertain the mortality rates of these two classes of our people, but the statistics are not yet sufficiently full to base much remark upon.

The following table gives the number of deaths of children of native, foreign and mixed parentage, together with the number for which no report was received.

	TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 20 YEARS.	NATIVE PARENTAGE.	FOREIGN PARENTAGE.	MIXED, PARENTAGE.	NOT REPORTED
Zymotic Diseases.....	532	82	335	44	71
Constitutional Diseases.....	150	11	97	7	35
Local Diseases.....	571	75	346	57	93
Developmental Diseases.....	386	49	195	27	115
Violence.....	24	3	8	5	8
Unknown	5	1	2	.....	2
Totals.....	1,668	221	983	140	324
Distribute (not reported) proportionally.....	.....	53	237	34	.....
Total deaths.....	.....	274	1,220	174	.....
Number of children under 17 years, in the city.....	64,045	13,319	44,444	6,282	.....
Deaths per 1,000	26.0	20.6	27.4	27.7	.....

Assuming our table to be correct—and it cannot be far wrong—it is shown that whereas less than twenty-one per thousand of those of native parentage have died, of the children of foreign and mixed parentage the mortality has been over twenty-seven per thousand. In the following statement it appears that San Francisco far exceeds all other places in the proportion of foreign born decedents.

NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 10,000 INHABITANTS.	San Francisco, 1874-5 Including Chinese...	1874.									
		Philadelphia..	Brooklyn.....	Chicago.....	Boston	Cincinnati.....	Washington...	Pittsburgh....	Providence....	Milwaukee....	Richmond.....
Of Foreign born....	84	43	64	53	68	56	19	64	46	56	15
											16

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Twenty-one per cent., or nearly one-quarter of all the deaths, took place in the public and private hospitals and asylums. One-fifth of the decedents were under five years of age, and three-fifths were between twenty and fifty, or in the prime of life. The vast majority were males, and of the adults three-fourths were foreigners.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

The meteorological tables presented in last report have been revised for the present year. Although no provision is made for the collecting of such statistics by the Health Office, it was felt that they were so essential to the thorough understanding of our mortality that a request to prepare them was made of Dr. H. Gibbons, Sr., who has added some interesting remarks regarding the climate of the city and State.

SEWERS.

Citizens who consider the subject intelligently should certainly be gratified at the progress made in sewer construction during the year. Much has been done; much remains to be accomplished in this direction. In the last fiscal year (1873-4) nearly twice as many feet of sewers were constructed as in any one of the three previous years. In the present year (1874-5) the number of feet is nearly double that of 1873-4; there were, in fact,

eight miles of sewers built. So large has been the increase of houses in the Western Addition, Hayes Valley and beyond Sixteenth street, that serious consequences might have resulted had not this work been prosecuted with vigor, and to the Committee on Streets and Highways and the Superintendent of Streets much commendation is due for their interest in the matter. Three of the four large streets leading to the southwestern part of the city are now well sewered. Folsom street yet remains to be provided for. The construction of the large Channel street sewer has been commenced, and its completion must be followed by incalculable advantage to that section of the city. Mission Creek, so filthy and disgusting, will then be obliterated; the large pond between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets can be drained and the contiguous low lands be also relieved. Another excellent work that is almost accomplished is the continuation of the sewer in Fillmore street, through Sutter and Steiner, to the old block of the Real Estate Associates and to Tucker's Block.

There are two localities that will need the earnest attention of the authorities at an early day. These are the portion of the city lying north and west of Washington and Leavenworth streets, and that beyond Twenty-second street. The former has many blocks of sewers which have no outlet save into the lagoon known of old as Washerwoman's Bay. A sewer is urgently needed in Lombard street from Octavia street to the Bay, to drain the lagoon and to provide for the increasing wants of this part of the city. Lombard street is now being graded, possibly with this object in view. Twenty-second street is the highest street in its region of the city, hence the grade beyond it is to the south and must have an entirely separate system of sewers. What few sewers now exist there empty into Precita Creek, which promises to become a second Mission Creek in time. It would appear to be the wise part to forestall such an occurrence, by constructing a main sewer as soon as possible; and this should be done by the city.

Unfortunately our sewer system is very objectionable, crude, and expensive, and all works of magnitude, however urgent, are liable to delay from opposition of property-holders. It does

not seem just that one property-owner should be charged a hundred dollars for what another has to pay but twenty, yet such is the operation of the present system. Undoubtedly the tubular or pipe sewer might be adopted in many cases in which the brick sewer is now considered necessary, but these matters should be under the direct supervision of an engineer specially appointed for the purpose. The tubular system has been adopted in twenty-eight of the principal cities and towns of Great Britain. There is one great disadvantage in the present system of laying cement-pipe drains to connect houses with main sewers, which constantly gives rise to nuisances often difficult to trace and expensive to remedy. I allude to the failure of the workmen to make the joints between the sections of pipe secure. Two evils may arise from this neglect. In the first place, the foul water may escape and leak into the same or adjoining premises. In the second place, the openings may give exit to sewer gases and endanger an entire household. There should, without doubt, be a sewer inspector; and there should be a law providing that no cement-pipe or other drains should be covered in until properly examined by such officer. The record of sewer construction is as follows: The aggregate is 74.37 miles, but as in several cases reconstructions are included, it may be assumed that seventy miles is nearer the actual amount.

	FEET.		FEET.
Five years ending June 30, 1861.	13,323	Year ending June 30, 1869.....	48,538
Year ending June 30, 1862.....	11,914	Year ending June 30, 1870.....	31,819
Year ending June 30, 1863.....	19,233	Year ending June 30, 1871.....	12,467
Year ending June 30, 1864.....	27,658	Year ending June 30, 1872.....	14,677
Year ending June 30, 1865.....	26,239	Year ending June 30, 1873.....	11,919
Year ending June 30, 1866.....	33,674	Year ending June 30, 1874.....	23,149
Year ending June 30, 1867.....	33,441	Year ending June 30, 1875.....	42,856
Year ending June 30, 1868.....	41,800	Total.....	392,707

NUISANCES—SANITARY INSPECTORS.

San Francisco has a population of two hundred and thirty thousand and covers forty-two square miles. The settled por-

tion is a rectangle measuring about three by six miles. To examine all the nuisances which may occur in this large area are provided *two* sanitary inspectors. These inspectors are expected not only to examine and see to the abatement of all nuisances, but to carry into court all cases in which their demands are resisted, even though the detention keep them for days at a time from the performance of their legitimate duties. The certainty of such detention has tended to induce an avoidance of a resort to courts and a reliance upon argument and persuasion to accomplish the result—at the risk sometimes, it is true, of longer continuance of the nuisance, but to the saving of much time to devote to other cases. Again, the long distances the inspectors are often obliged to travel to fill their duties in attending simply to those cases reported to the office so absorbs their time that it is almost impossible to take up any special line of investigation, and utterly impossible to attempt anything like house to house inspection. It is a source of constant regret that so little can be accomplished in the Chinese quarter, in consequence of this inadequacy of force. This part of the city alone would furnish ample work for one inspector, and I am convinced that more might be accomplished in the direction of improvement of quarters and health by detailing a health inspector for the work than by any other means. As indicating our needs in this respect it may be mentioned that New York and Philadelphia, each, has a corps of twenty or twenty-five health inspectors and assistants ; that Cincinnati and Baltimore each has seven ; that New Orleans and Pittsburgh each has six ; that Washington has nine and Richmond three.

WATER-TANKS ON THE ROOFS OF HOUSES.

During the latter part of the year the condition of the small supply-tanks on the roofs of houses was investigated. These tanks are required to regulate the supply and pressure of water in such houses as are furnished with boilers for hot water. They are objectionable, inasmuch as they accumulate the mineral and vegetable materials of the water, and thus form a soil in which the lower forms of vegetable life grow. In many instances the bottom and sides of the tank are coated to the depth of half an

inch or more with the deposit, which from time to time partially detaches itself from the sides and hangs in long shreds. Minute germs, carried by the air or water, soon find lodgment in the deposit at the level of the water and speedily cover the surface with a green coating. These conditions may be found in nearly all tanks which have not been disturbed within six months. It is manifest that in aggravated cases they are liable to originate disease, and that they must be, to a considerable extent, detrimental to health. When the subject was first investigated it was urged that house-owners should examine and clean their tanks at short intervals—say every three months—this being apparently all that the Health Office could accomplish in the matter. It is doubtful if the recommendation has resulted in any improvement. Since this action, however, the Messrs. Morris, of this city, have invented and patented a water-supply regulator, to take the place of the tanks, which, if generally used, must entirely obviate all the evils complained of. By an ingenious arrangement an air-tight reservoir is kept supplied with water, but is never permitted to become more than two-thirds full. At the same time this reservoir acts as a condenser for the steam from the boiler, as in the low-pressure steam-engine. No part of the interior of the apparatus communicates with the exterior, hence it is impossible for vegetation to take place. Several of the regulators are now in operation, and should experience demonstrate that they possess the advantages claimed for them—it can scarcely be otherwise—the invention must prove one of great utility.

PONDS.

Quite a number of ponds of stagnant water have from time to time come under the supervision of the inspectors. They are generally made by the collection of rain-water in hollows left after raising the grade of streets, and are often of considerable size. The lots they cover being generally owned by several parties their filling-in is usually attended with much trouble and delay. I have suggested—but it has not met with encouragement—that contractors be compelled to put in culverts in all

cases where grading is likely to leave cavities for the collection of water.

SLOPS AND GARBAGE.

In many of the eastern cities contracts are entered into by the cities for the removal of slops and garbage, owners or tenants of houses being required to furnish them at specified times to the collectors. A law to this effect should certainly exist in San Francisco. From want of means of disposing of these refuse materials they are distributed over yards, vacant lots, cellars, alleys, and streets, to the great detriment of health and manifest discomfort of the senses. The very nature of the nuisance often prevents its permanent abatement by the inspector, who, having no evidence as to the parties committing it, is put to considerable trouble to little purpose.

VACANT LOTS.

Vacant lots, as in other cities, are frequently sources of complaint. They are made the receptacles of all manner of filth, the dumping-places for manure, the depositories of cast-off clothing and bedding, the burial-grounds for dead animals, etc. All this might be prevented were the owners of such as are in the thickly settled parts of the city required to fence them. Certainly, these owners have no more right to permit their lots to become eye-sores to their neighbors and dangerous to the public health than they have to themselves establish nuisances. A court in Philadelphia decided that the authorities were justified in ordering that vacant lots be fenced to prevent them becoming nuisances, and in one case compelled an owner to carry out the order of the Health Officer to this effect.

UNTENANTABLE HOUSES.

There are in our city many shanties totally unfit for the lower animals to live in, but which are tenanted by human beings. This is notoriously the case concerning the Chinese, but is not confined wholly to them. Legislation seems, thus far, unable to

reach the matter, though there must be some way out of the difficulty. In Washington it has been solved, at all events, for in one year the Board of Health, which is accorded much greater power than ours, condemned three hundred and eighty-nine houses as unfit for human habitations, and caused them to be destroyed or repaired. It is suggested that it be made a criminal offense for landlords to rent untenable houses. House to house inspection might accomplish much improvement in this direction, here.

DISINFECTION.

Two years ago I recommended the construction of a large oven or heating-room at the Pest House, where clothing, bedding, etc., might be subjected to a high, dry temperature, and thus be thoroughly disinfected. This plan would obviate the destruction of much valuable material and be far more thorough and effectual than any other. By the last report of the Health Officer of Liverpool, Dr. W. S. Trench, I learn that two such apparatus have been in successful operation in that city for some years. Dr. Trench says the plan "has successfully stood the test of several epidemics of typhus fever, cholera, relapsing fever, scarlatina, and small-pox." I again earnestly recommend the construction of a large oven for this city.

It has been the constant rule to subject apartments, whence small-pox patients have been removed, to the action of concentrated fumes of chlorine gas for several days, the clothing and bedding being removed subsequently and washed or destroyed. By this means, in part, it is believed that small-pox has been prevented from spreading.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

An excellent work was undoubtedly done when the slaughter houses were removed from old Butchertown to their present location in South San Francisco. But this latter locality is fast becoming as great a nuisance as the former, and will soon render action of some kind imperative. Butchertown is built on piles over the shallow shore of the bay and the marsh. A vast amount of blood and offal is thrown directly into the bay, rendering its

waters, the mud beneath, and the marshes adjoining, inky black with filth, and odoriferous with the putrifying animal materials. The whole locality is offensive at all times, but when, on warm days, the tide is low, the stench is intolerable. Some law providing for the suitable disposition of these animal materials seems imperative, and it appears to me that it might be so framed as to be of pecuniary advantage to the butchers themselves, as well as of great benefit to the health and comfort of the community.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Persons conversant with the readiness with which meats and vegetables spoil in the eastern cities will be surprised to note the small amount of these articles condemned by the Market Inspector. In the eastern States meat must be eaten almost as soon as killed in Summer, and cannot be kept many days in Winter, or it will become putrid. In San Francisco this is never the case. It is rare for beef to be eaten within a week of the killing, and often it is kept ten days or longer, thus enabling it to become more tender and palatable. Butchers with ordinary foresight rarely sustain damage. It is only on the very occasional warm days, when a large supply of meat has accumulated, that they are liable to loss.

SWILL MILK.

The use of distillery swill for cow-feed is much more extensive than most persons are aware of. One distillery alone supplies the nineteen hundred cows of twenty-five different establishments, mis-named "dairies." From the large tanks at the distillery the slops are carried in permanent troughs perched upon stilts, to a dozen or more different stables, some of which are two blocks distant. The stables are mostly long, low wooden buildings, with two rows of stalls placed so that one row of cows faces the other. A passage-way is left between the rows that the animals may the more readily be supplied with hay which is given with the swill. In front of each row of cows is a trough extending the length of the building and connecting with those

from the distillery. Some of the stables are kept quite clean and well ventilated ; in others the atmosphere is extremely offensive and sickening. The cows are confined most of the time—some, as I was informed, twenty out of the twenty-four hours ; others, a shorter period. The general good appearance of the cows in these establishments is to that extent favorable, and simply shows that their food is not so bad or their confinement so close as in the case of the cows in New York at the time of the Frank Leslie exposure. No stump-tailed or diseased cows were seen. Let it be understood, however, that the difference in the two cases is not in kind but in degree. Efforts are now being made to stop the business, but they will meet with determined opposition. It rests very largely with consumers whether the continued sale of swill milk shall be profitable or otherwise.

Adulteration of milk, except with water, is presumed to be comparatively rare. Water is generally added in the proportion of a quart to three gallons of milk. Occasionally a little burnt sugar or salt may be used. The water, of course, does not add any injurious constituent to the milk ; it simply dilutes it. But one prefers paying his water bill to the water company, and not to his milkman.

Very respectfully,

HENRY GIBBONS, JR., M. D.,
Health Officer.

MORTUARY TABLES

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR 1874,

AND FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1875.

TABLE No. 1.

ABRIDGED MORTALITY REPORT FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1874.

DISEASES.	AGES.							SEX.		NATIVITY.					
	Total.....	Per Cent...	Under	From	From	From	Over	Unknown..	Male	Female....	California.	Other parts of U. S...	China	Other Countries..	Unknown..
			5 Years.	5 to 20 Years.	20 to 50 Years.	50 to 70 Years.	70 Years.								
I. Zymotic Diseases.....	845	20.9	441	174	186	39	5	....	444	401	552	97	9	183	4
II. Constitutional Diseases.....	742	18.4	88	57	490	98	9	....	499	243	123	143	73	400	3
III. Local Diseases.....	1436	35.5	446	91	582	260	57	....	937	499	494	233	14	684	11
IV. Developmental Diseases.....	477	11.8	353	8	50	21	45	....	236	241	353	42	5	76	1
V. Deaths from Violence.....	206	5.1	17	14	139	31	3	2	179	27	26	50	12	111	7
Deaths from Unknown Causes.. {	324	8.0	10	10	274	29	....	1	299	25	11	....	313	....	....
	14	.3	4	....	6	2	1	1	7	7	3	3	....	7	1
Total.....	4044	....	1359	354	1727	480	120	4	2601	1443	1562	568	426	1461	27
Per Cent. to Total Mortality.....	....	100.0	33.6	8.7	42.7	11.9	3.0	0.1	64.3	35.7	38.6	14.1	10.5	36.1	.7
I.															
Small Pox.....	22	.5	3	8	10	1	....	....	13	9	6	9	1	6	....
Measles.....	7	.2	7	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	7	....	....	....	....
Scarlatina.....	255	6.3	160	91	4	....	....	....	119	136	229	17	....	9	....
Diphtheria.....	42	1.0	25	16	1	....	....	....	19	23	38	3	....	1	....
Croup.....	31	.7	23	8	....	....	....	....	15	16	29	1	....	1	....
Whooping Cough.....	18	.4	18	....	....	....	....	....	8	10	17	1	....	....	....
Typhus and Typhoid Fevers.....	122	3.2	19	40	55	7	1	....	72	50	41	25	....	56	....
Diarrhea and Dysentery.....	61	1.5	40	7	10	3	1	....	31	30	39	6	....	16	....
Cholera Infantum.....	109	2.7	109	....	....	....	....	....	53	56	105	3	....	1	....
Cholera Morbus.....	11	.3	2	1	4	4	....	....	5	6	3	....	....	8	....
Pyemia and Septicemia.....	19	.4	....	1	14	3	1	....	15	4	1	5	1	12	....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	22	.5	17	3	2	....	....	....	15	7	18	2	....	2	....
Syphilis.....	19	.4	2	....	15	2	....	....	10	9	2	4	....	9	....
Alcoholism.....	51	1.2	....	1	40	8	2	....	34	17	2	9	....	36	4

TABLE No. I-Concluded.

DISEASES.	AGES.					SEX.		NATIVITY.							
	Total.....	Per Cent...	Under 5 Years.	From 5 to 20 Years.	From 20 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 70 Years.	Over 70 Years.	Unknown..	Male	Female....	California.	Other parts of U. S...	China	Other Countries..	Unknown..
II.															
Cancer.....	85	2.1	3	3	46	27	6		47	38	5	25	5	50	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	566	13.7	19	38	430	66	3		400	156	41	112	69	331	3
Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis..	53	1.2	42	9	1	1			28	25	46	3		4	...
III.															
Encephalitis.....	133	3.3	89	20	17	7			81	52	99	11		23	...
Apoplexy and Paralysis.....	118	2.9		2	56	44	16		84	34	1	28	1	87	1
Convulsions.....	143	3.6	33	9	3				83	62	135	7		7	3
Other Diseases of the Nervous System.....	111	2.7	36	12	43	17	3		78	33	44	20	2	45	...
Aneurism.....	45	1.1			36	9			38	7		8		36	1
Diseases of the Heart.....	179	4.4	2	15	110	38	14		125	54	13	49		115	2
Pneumonia.....	298	5.6	72	11	92	46	7		154	74	74	43	2	169	...
Bronchitis.....	48	1.2	22	2	11	10	3		25	23	23	8		17	...
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.....	91	2.2	23	3	45	17	3		57	34	26	12	1	51	1
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.....	112	2.8	51	6	38	13	4		73	39	53	9		49	1
Diseases of the Liver.....	79	2.0	4	2	52	20	1		47	32	7	14	1	56	1
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	36	0.9	2	2	20	10	2		28	8	4	6		26	...
IV.															
Puerperal Diseases.....	42	1.0		3	39					42	2	9	1	30	...
Atrophy, Inanition and Old Age.....	347	8.6	265	5	11	21	45		183	164	266	31	4	45	1
V.															
Suicides.....	59	1.5			48	10	1		53	6		24	1	33	6
Deaths in Institutions.....	796	19.7	128	38	464	132	34		625	171	141	138	12	499	1
Still-births.....									179	108					

TABLE No. II.—Concluded.

DISEASES.	AGES.					SEX.		NATIVITY.			
	Total.....	Per Cent ..	Under	From	From	From	Over	Unknown .	Male	Female....	
			5 Years.	5 to 20 Years.	20 to 50 Years.	50 to 70 Years.					70 Years.
II.											
Cancer.....	72	1.7	2	3	40	23	4	37	3	21	
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	555	13.3	20	37	426	67	5	182	51	131	
Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis..	63	1.5	54	9	.....	.....	.....	33	59	2
III.											
Encephalitis.....	157	3.8	97	20	33	7	.....	60	113	15
Apoplexy and Paralysis	113	2.7	2	38	43	24	6	34	2	30	
Convulsions.....	139	3.4	131	5	3	.....	.....	79	129	6
Other Diseases of the Nervous System.....	98	2.4	37	9	35	16	1	36	43	17	
Aneurism.....	44	1.1	.....	.....	30	14	.....	7	.....	9
Diseases of the Heart.....	187	4.5	4	19	105	47	11	56	18	60	
Pneumonia.....	263	6.3	86	13	104	47	13	101	91	55	
Bronchitis.....	51	1.3	30	3	11	6	1	20	30	7	
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs ..	98	2.4	25	5	43	18	7	32	27	20	
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.....	118	2.8	53	5	41	14	4	51	55	17	
Diseases of the Liver.....	82	2.0	5	1	49	26	1	30	7	12	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	28	.7	1	2	14	7	2	20	4	9	
IV.											
Puerperal Diseases.....	55	1.3	.....	3	52	.....	.....	55	4	15
Atrophy, Inanition and Old Age.....	371	8.9	285	4	8	23	51	184	281	31	
V.											
Suicides.....	64	1.5	.....	.....	53	9	1	5	1	19
Deaths in Institutions.....	882	21.2	172	36	516	128	29	224	184	169	
Still-births.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	127	.....

TABLE

DEATHS IN SAN FRANCISCO FROM ALL CAUSES (EXCLUSIVE OF

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.....	AGE.															SEX.		
		Under 1 year..	1 to 2.....	2 to 5.....	5 to 10.....	10 to 15.....	15 to 20.....	20 to 30.....	30 to 40.....	40 to 50.....	50 to 60.....	60 to 70.....	70 to 80.....	80 to 90.....	90 to 100.....	Over 100.....	Unknown.....	Male.....	Female.....
All Causes.....	3710	937	223	234	141	56	87	358	530	562	278	169	97	20	3	4	11	2203	1507
Specified Causes.....	3700	934	223	232	141	56	87	358	528	561	276	169	97	20	3	4	11	2199	1501
Unknown Causes.....	10	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
CLASSES.																			
I. Zymotic Diseases.....	779	193	90	124	81	16	28	53	78	67	24	19	5	1	...	...	...	413	366
II. Constitutional Diseases.....	696	48	24	26	13	10	29	144	162	139	63	29	7	2	...	...	...	427	269
III. Local Diseases.....	1491	324	88	72	41	24	22	98	210	294	156	105	48	8	...	...	1	941	550
IV. Developmental Diseases.....	528	367	7	5	2	1	4	26	22	12	12	10	34	9	3	4	...	235	293
V. Violent Deaths.....	206	2	4	5	4	5	4	37	56	49	21	6	3	...	...	...	10	183	23
I.—ORDERS.																			
1. Miasmatic Diseases.....	703	187	90	124	81	16	27	45	52	46	16	14	4	1	...	...	...	361	342
2. Enthetic Diseases.....	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3
3. Dietic Diseases.....	64	4	...	...	...	...	1	6	22	18	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	43	21
II.																			
1. Diathetic Diseases.....	83	1	...	1	1	1	1	5	18	24	16	11	3	1	...	...	...	39	44
2. Tubercular Diseases.....	613	47	24	25	12	9	28	139	144	115	47	18	4	1	...	...	...	388	225
III.																			
1. Diseases of Nervous System.	506	184	45	37	23	7	4	24	44	69	36	20	11	2	...	...	...	316	190
2. " of Organs of Circulation	234	2	1	2	6	9	4	14	46	77	35	27	11	...	...	...	...	171	63
3. " of Respiratory Organs..	400	80	34	26	7	4	10	26	58	71	40	31	17	5	...	...	...	258	151
4. " of Digestive Organs....	241	56	7	3	4	3	2	24	42	46	30	16	7	...	...	...	1	139	102
5. " of Urinary Organs.....	48	1	...	1	...	...	2	8	7	15	8	4	1	1	...	...	...	36	12
6. " of Generative Organs...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
7. " of Organs of Locomot'n	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Unclassified and unde- termined	31	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	6	5	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	17	14
IV.																			
1. Developmental Diseases of Children..	111	99	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	56
2. " " Women....	55	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
3. " " Age.....	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	32	8	3	4	...	22	34
4. " " Nutrition.	306	268	8	2	2	1	1	1	2	5	10	3	2	1	...	...	...	158	148
V.																			
1. Accident or Negligence.....	113	...	3	4	4	5	2	14	31	24	13	3	1	...	...	...	9	100	13
2. Homicide.....	30	2	1	1	2	10	7	4	2	...	1	25	5
3. Suicide.....	63	13	18	21	6	3	1	1	58	5
Unknown	10	3	...	2	2	1	2	4	6

DEATHS.

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No. III.

CHINESE) REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1875.

RACE.			WARDS.												Public Institutions.	Casualties	Suicides.	NATIVITIES.				
Caucasian.....	Indian	African.....	1st Ward.....	2d Ward.....	3d Ward.....	4th Ward.....	5th Ward.....	6th Ward.....	7th Ward.....	8th Ward.....	9th Ward.....	10th Ward.....	11th Ward.....	12th Ward.....				Foreign	Atlantic U. S. .	Pacific U. S. .	Unascertained.	
3648	5	57	154	267	39	180	39	104	204	233	214	451	503	248	868	143	63	1471	629	1571	39	
3639	5	56	153	265	39	180	39	103	204	232	214	450	501	247	867	143	63	1468	627	1566	39	
9	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	1	1	....	..	3	2	5	...
773	....	6	42	60	6	28	8	25	65	57	69	97	115	58	149	....	..	207	90	478	4
679	3	14	27	47	7	41	4	16	24	47	30	74	91	42	236	....	..	394	158	142	2
1464	2	25	66	115	25	88	25	52	83	102	92	185	203	112	343	....	..	652	290	535	14
520	....	8	18	43	1	23	2	10	32	26	23	94	92	35	129	....	..	93	46	388	1
203	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	143	63	122	43	23	18
697	....	6	41	58	4	22	7	23	60	54	68	94	109	55	108	....	..	155	75	471	2
12	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	..	8	2	2	...
64	....	....	1	1	2	5	1	2	4	3	1	3	6	3	32	....	..	44	13	5	2
82	....	1	5	5	....	8	....	3	....	9	3	11	11	7	21	....	..	56	24	3	...
597	3	13	22	42	7	33	4	13	24	38	27	63	80	35	225	....	..	338	134	139	2
501	1	4	20	40	8	31	5	18	26	38	38	68	74	41	99	....	..	151	68	286	1
225	....	9	13	9	9	10	9	9	15	15	12	21	26	12	74	....	..	139	70	19	6
400	1	8	22	29	5	24	4	15	22	26	22	51	66	37	86	....	..	175	82	147	5
239	....	2	9	28	2	19	5	9	17	14	15	26	27	18	52	....	..	123	44	78	1
47	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	1	1	6	2	10	3	2	19	....	..	31	12	5	...
16	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	3	3	....	4	....	..	12	4	....	...
6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	....	..	3	3	....	...
30	....	1	2	6	....	2	....	....	1	3	2	5	3	2	5	....	..	18	7	5	1
111	....	....	3	15	....	4	....	3	8	6	3	16	23	10	20	....	..	1	....	110	...
55	....	....	1	5	....	4	1	....	2	6	1	11	19	4	1	....	..	36	15	4	...
52	....	4	2	7	1	2	....	2	5	4	2	7	9	3	12	....	..	44	11	....	1
302	....	4	12	16	....	13	1	5	17	10	17	60	41	18	96	....	..	12	20	274	...
111	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	113	..	67	17	15	14
29	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	..	16	7	7	...
63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63	..	39	19	1	4
9	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	1	1	....	..	3	2	5	...

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total	AGE.														SEX.			
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	Male	Female.
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																			
1. Miasmatic Diseases.																			
Small-pox.....	8							2	1	4		1						7	1
Measles.....	28	6	7	10	4			1										9	19
Scarlatina.....	125	10	18	50	41	3			2	1								56	69
Diphtheria (Angina Gangrenosa)	57	11	10	19	14	1	1		1									27	30
Croup.....	31	4	6	18	3													13	18
Whooping Cough.....	28	11	12	4	1													10	18
Fever, Typhus.....	3							2		1								2	1
Fever, Enteric or Typhoid.....	136		3	15	14	9	23	31	23	9	4	4	1					78	58
Fever, Typho-malarial.....	6			1	1	1	1		1	1								1	5
Fever, Malarial.....	3							1	1									2	1
Fever, Congestive.....	2								2									1	1
Fever, Intermittent.....	1							1										1	
Fever, Remittent.....	10	1		2			1		1	2	1	2						6	4
Fever, Relapsing.....	1								1										1
Erysipelas.....	25	5						2	5	9	3	1						16	9
Carbuncle.....	1								1										1
Dysentery.....	20	7	3						2	5	1	2						14	6
Diarrhea.....	40	22	7					1	2	1	2	2	2	1				20	20
Cholera Morbus.....	11	1	1						2	4	3							4	7
Cholera Infantum.....	121	102	19															58	63
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	25	7	4	5	3		1		2	3								19	6
Pyemia.....	18					1		4	7	2	2	1	1					15	3
Septicemia.....	3					1			2									2	1
2. Ethetic Diseases.																			
Syphilitic Affections.....	10	2						2	2	3	1							7	3
Malignant-Pustule.....	1								1									1	
Debility from Lead Poisoning...	1								1									1	
3. Dietic Diseases.																			
Anemia.....	7	3						1	1			2						4	3
Purpura Hemorrhagica.....	2	1										1							2
Alcoholism. (Intemperance)....	43					1	3	16	15	6	1	1						30	13
Delirium Tremens.....	11							2	5	3	1							8	3
Starvation.....	1											1						1	
II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																			
1. Diathetic Diseases.																			
Rheumatism.....	12							1	6	2	3							4	8
Rheumatic Gout.....	2									1	1							2	
Elephantiasis Grecorum.....	1									1								1	
Lupus Exedens.....	1											1						1	

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	AGE.															SEX.		
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	Male.	Female.
Fungus Hematodes.....	2							1	1									2	
Pelvic Enchondroma.....	2	1								1								1	1
Cancer of Brain.....	1											1						1	
Cancer of Face.....	1								1									1	
Cancer of Mouth.....	2								1			1						1	1
Cancer of Lower Jaw.....	2											2						2	
Cancer of Eye.....	1		1																1
Cancer of Throat.....	1							1										1	
Cancer of Breast.....	7							1	2	2	1		1						7
Cancer of Breast and Stomach...	1							1											1
Cancer of Stomach.....	16					1	1		7	4	3							12	4
Cancer of Stomach and Liver...	1										1							1	
Cancer of Liver.....	2										2							2	
Cancer of Pancreas.....	1							1										1	
Cancer of Lungs.....	2							1			1							1	1
Cancer of Lung and Legs.....	1							1										1	
Cancer of Spleen and Abdominal Glands.....	1								1										1
Cancer of Abdomen.....	1											1						1	
Cancer of Testicles.....	1									1								1	
Cancer of Bladder.....	1									1									1
Cancer of Femur.....	1				1														1
Cancer of Uterus.....	16								8	6	1	1							16
Cancer of Ovary and Intestine...	1								1										1
Malignant Tumor of Abdomen...	1				1													1	
Cancer.....	1									1								1	
2. Tubercular Diseases.																			
Scrofula.....	6	2		1	1	1						1						4	2
Tabes Mesenterica.....	16	14	1	1														6	10
Tabes Dorsalis.....	1	1																	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	515	6	7	7	3	5	26	136	143	114	46	17	4	1				339	176
Tubercular Disease of Bowels...	1								1									1	
Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis.....	63	23	16	15	6	3												30	33
Psoas, Lumbar and Iliac Abscess.	6						1	3		1	1							6	
Morbus Coxarius.....	1				1														1
Caries of Vertebrae.....	1			1															1
Pott's Disease of Spine.....	1				1														1
Rachitis.....	2	1			1													2	
III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																			
1. Diseases of the Nervous System.																			
Encephalitis.....	157	53	24	20	14	3	3	10	13	10	6	1						97	60
Softening of Brain.....	18						1	1	3	6	1	5	1					15	3
Congestion of Brain.....	28	6	8	2		1		2	1	6	2							14	14
Abscess of Brain.....	3				1				1		1							3	

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	AGE.														SEX.		
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Unknown	Male.	Female.
Embolism of Heart.....	1									1								1
Embolism of Pulmonary Artery.	1											1						1
Embolism of Subclavian and Carotid Arteries.....	1									1							1	
Embolism and Thrombosis of Cerebral Arteries.....	1											1					1	
Leucocythemia.....	1									1							1	
Phlebitis.....	1	1															1	
3. Of the Respiratory Organs.																		
Laryngitis.....	4	2		1						1							3	1
Tumor of Larynx.....	3							1	1								2	1
Bronchitis.....	51	15	10	5	1	2	2	5	5		5		1				31	20
Congestion of Lungs.....	35	18	2	1	1		2	3	2	2	3	1					21	14
Apoplexy of Lungs.....	4								1	1	1	1					4	
Edema of Lungs.....	2					1					1						1	1
Disease of Lungs.....	3								1			1	1					3
Emphysema.....	2												2				1	1
Pneumonitis.....	261	44	22	19	4	3	6	16	38	48	30	17	10	4			161	100
Abscess of Lungs, Rupture of.....	1								1									1
Gangrene of Lungs.....	4							1	1	2							3	1
Pleuritis.....	4								1	2			1				3	1
Pleuritis and Pericarditis.....	1								1								1	
Hydrothorax.....	6							1	1	1	1	1					5	1
Empyema.....	2								1			1					2	
Hemoptysis.....	16						1	3	5	4	1	1	1				13	3
Asthma.....	10	1					1		1	2	3	1	1				7	3
4. Of the Digestive Organs.																		
Aphthæ and Stomatitis.....	3	3															3	
Pharyngitis.....	1	1															1	
Abscess of Pharynx.....	1							1									1	
Tumor of Pharynx.....	2		1									1						2
Suppuration of Parotid Glands.....	1	1															1	
Gastritis.....	24	6		1				2	5	6	1	2	1				13	11
Ulcer of Stomach.....	7						1		1	3	2						5	2
Hematemesis.....	1									1							1	
Gastro-intestinal Hemorrhage.....	1	1															1	
Dyspepsia.....	5	3	1						1								2	3
Disease of Stomach.....	1									1								1
Euteritis.....	53	31	3	1	1	1		2	3	5		2	3			1	28	25
Gastro-Enteritis.....	8	2	1			1			1	1	1	1					4	4
Ulceration of Intestines.....	3							1		1	1						2	1
Perforation of Intestines.....	2								1		1						2	
Obstruction of Bowels (Constipation).....	4				1				1	1			1				3	1
Intussusception.....	1												1				1	
Hernia.....	5	1						1	1		1	1					3	2

No. 111-Continued.

RACE.		WARDS.												Public Institutions...	Casualties.....	Suicides.....	NATIVITIES.					
	Caucasian.....	Indian.....	African.....	1st Ward.....	2d Ward.....	3d Ward.....	4th Ward.....	5th Ward.....	6th Ward.....	7th Ward.....	8th Ward.....	9th Ward.....	10th Ward.....				11th Ward.....	12th Ward.....	Foreign.....	Atlantic U. S..	Pacific U. S....	Unascertained.
1												1						1				
1												1						1				
1										1										1		
1													1									
1												1						1				
4					1							1		1				1		3		
3									1									2	1			
51				6	4		3		1	4	2	6	8	12	1			14	7	30		
35				1	1		3	1	1		2	1	5	8	5			11	4	20		
4							3						1					3	1			
2													1					1	1			
3							1				1							2	1			
2										1								1	1			
255	1	5	12	19	4	10	3	7	15	15	13	33	43	28	59			113	55	90		
1						1												4		1		
4										1								2	1			
4								1	1									2	1	1		
1																		1				
5			1	1					1		1		1					2	2	1		
1			1															2				
15			1		2	1	2		2	2	1	1	1	2	2			10	6			
10				2	1						2		1			4		8	1	1		
3							1				1		1							3		
1																		1		1		
1																		1				
2													1					1	1			
1													1							1		
24			1	4					2	3		3	4	3	2			15	1	8		
7							2							2				4	3			
1			1															1				
1													1							1		
5				1								2		2					1	4		
1										1								1				
53				4	10	2	4		1	6	2	4	6	7	3	4		14	4	35		
8									1					2				3	1	4		
2			1												2			1	2			
2								1						1					2			
4					1			1										2				
1											2	1							1			
5					1				1			1				2		4		1		

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	AGE.																SEX.		
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Over 100	Unknown	Male	Female	
<i>Unclassified</i>																				
Tumor of Mediastinum.....	1									1								1		
Dropsy	27		1	2	1	1		2	5	4	4	6	1					15	12	
Goitre.....	1																		1	
Addison's Disease.....	1								1									1		
Psoriasis.....	1	1																	1	
IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																				
1. Of Children.																				
Asphyxia.....	3	3																	3	
Premature Birth.....	50	50																25	25	
Preternatural (difficult) Birth...	5	5																3	2	
Cyanosis.....	19	18		1														8	11	
Malformation, Congenital.....	2	2																1	1	
Atelectasis Pulmonum.....	3	3																2	1	
Spina Bifida.....	2	1		1														1	1	
Imperforate Rectum.....																				
Umbilical Hemorrhage.....	1	1																	1	
Dentition	26	16	9	1														13	13	
2. Of Women.																				
Childbirth.....	1								1										1	
Convulsions, Puerperal.....	6							3	3										6	
Puerperal Fever, Metro-peritonitis, etc	32					3	17	12											32	
Puerperal Septicemia and Pyemia	2						2												2	
Hemorrhage, Uterine, Puerperal.	4						1		3										4	
Shock after Delivery.....	1								1										1	
Pulmonary Embolism, Puerperal	1								1										1	
Hemorrhage, Post-Partum.....	1								1										1	
Puerperal Mania.....	2						1	1											2	
Hydrometra.....	1								1										1	
Rupture of Uterus.....	1								1										1	
Change of Life (Hemorrhage)...	2									2									2	
Placenta Previa.....	1							1											1	
3. Of Age.																				
Old Age.....	55									2	6	32	8	3	4			21	34	
Senile Gangrene.....	1										1							1		
4. Of Nutrition.																				
Atrophy, Inanition, Marasmus...	279	259	8	2	2	1	1		1	1	3		1					143	136	
Asthenia and General Debility ..	27	9						1	1	4	7	3	1					15	12	

No. III-Continued.

RACE.		WARDS.												Public Institutions...	Casualties.....	Suicides.....	NATIVITIES.			
African.....	Indian	1st Ward.....	2d Ward.....	3d Ward.....	4th Ward.....	5th Ward.....	6th Ward.....	7th Ward.....	8th Ward.....	9th Ward.....	10th Ward.....	11th Ward.....	12th Ward.....				Foreign	Atlantic U. S..	Pacific U. S....	Unascertained.
1	26	1	5	2	2			1	3	1	4	3	1		16	6	4	1		
1	1									1					1	1				
1	1										1		1				1			
3	50		1	2	1		2	1	4	5	2	8	12	5			3			
5	5		1	1								1	2			5				
19	5						1	1	1	1	3	2	2	8		19				
2	2			1									2	1		2				
3	3				1							2				3				
2	2										1	1				2				
1	1		1													1				
26	26		1	10	2			2			3	3	2	3	1	25				
1	6		1			1					2	2			1					
32	2			4	2			1	5	1	6	9	3	1	19	11	2			
4	1											1	1		1	1				
1	1				1						1	2			3	1				
1	1				1							1			1	1				
1	1											1			1					
2	1								1			1			2					
1	1											1			1					
1	1							1							1					
2	1										1	1			1	1				
1	1										1				1					
51	1	4	2	7	1	2	2	5	4	2	6	9	3	11	43	11	1			
1	1										1				1					
276	26	3	12	13	11	1	3	17	8	16	52	38	16	92	4	8	265			
		1		3	2		2		2	1	8	3	2	4		10	9			

TABLE

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	AGE.														SEX.		
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Unknown.	Male.	Female.
V.—VIOLENCE.																		
1. Accident or Negligence.																		
Burns and Scalds.....	4		1	1				1	1								1	3
Explosion of Powder.....	8							1	1	2						5	8	
Drowning.....	30				2	3		2	8	8	3					4	30	
Poisoning.....	4			1					1	2							4	
Asphyxia from escape of gas— foul air.....	3							2		1							1	2
Concussion of Brain.....	2						1			1							2	
Dislocation of Neck.....	1									1							1	
Gunshot Wounds.....	3							1			2						3	
Fractures and Contusions.....	14							4	4	2	3	1					12	2
Amputations, following injuries.	3							1	1		1						3	
Suffocation.....	3								1		1	1					3	
Traumatic Peritonitis, Pleuritis, Pharyngitis, Trephining, Fall- ing in Cesspool, Needle wound of Heart, Rupture of Kidney, Rupture of Spinal Cord, 1 each	9			1	1				3	2	1	1					7	2
Casualties, ill-defined, resulting from Falls, Caving of Earth, being Run Over, etc.....	29		2	2		2	1	3	11	5	2	1					25	4
2. Homicide.																		
Gunshot Wounds.....	8							3	3	2							7	1
Knife Wounds.....	13		1	1			2	5	2	1	1						11	2
Fracture of Skull, Blows on Head	5							1	1	1	1		1				5	
Starvation.....	1								1									1
Rupture of Spleen from Blow...	1							1									1	
Infanticide.....	2	2															1	1
3. Suicides.																		
Pistol-shot.....	23							5	6	7	2	2	1				23	
Razor or Knife Wounds.....	7							1	1	5							6	1
Poisoning.....	19							4	6	6	2	1					18	1
Suffocation from Illuminating Gas, Charcoal Fumes.....	3								1	1						1	3	
Hangi g, Strangulation.....	7							3	2	1	1						6	1
Drowning.....	4								2	1	1						2	2
<hr/>																		
Unknown or ill-defined.....	10	3		2					2	1	2						4	6

APPENDIX TO TABLE III.

MORTALITY BY CLASSES AND ORDERS IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

[EXCLUSIVE OF CHINESE.]

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	1874.						1875.					
		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
All causes	3710	331	308	295	337	288	301	307	276	318	332	310	307
Specified causes.....	3700	329	308	295	337	287	297	305	276	318	332	309	307
Unknown causes.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
CLASSES.													
I. Zymotic diseases	779	102	79	83	88	58	54	39	51	51	50	58	66
II. Constitutional diseases...	696	49	46	54	63	50	74	64	58	60	77	54	47
III. Local diseases.....	1491	111	124	99	110	123	117	145	126	149	140	130	117
IV. Developmental diseases..	528	52	49	45	56	43	29	44	29	49	36	43	59
V. Violence.....	206	15	16	14	20	13	23	13	12	9	29	24	18
I.—ORDERS.													
1. Miasmatic diseases.....	703	100	75	75	77	51	49	33	45	41	43	53	59
2. Enthetic diseases.....	12	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
3. Dietic diseases.....	64	2	3	5	11	5	3	5	5	10	6	5	4
II.													
1. Diathetic diseases.....	83	10	9	8	8	6	8	7	5	4	3	8	7
2. Tubercular diseases..	613	39	37	46	55	44	66	57	53	56	74	46	40
III.													
1. Diseases of Nervous system	506	45	41	34	48	51	32	40	34	52	36	50	43
2. " of Organs of Circulation	234	15	23	15	23	18	20	21	25	14	22	15	23
3. " of Respiratory Organs..	409	15	27	23	16	28	47	51	41	56	44	36	25
4. " of Digestive Organs.....	241	22	23	22	19	21	10	24	12	20	26	24	18
5. " of Urinary Organs.....	48	6	3	2	3	1	5	1	8	3	8	3	5
6. " of Generative Organs...	16	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	3	2	0	1	1
7. " of Organs of Locomotion	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unclassified or Undetermined.	31	5	5	1	.....	4	2	4	3	2	3	1	1
IV.													
1. Developm'l Dis. of Children	111	16	6	7	13	8	4	7	7	13	8	10	12
2. " of Women.....	55	5	4	5	4	3	3	7	2	8	6	3	5
3. " of Age.....	56	4	5	6	6	3	4	8	3	7	1	6	3
4. " of Nutrition.....	306	27	28	27	33	29	18	22	17	21	21	24	39
V.													
1. Accident or Negligence	113	7	10	6	12	8	15	5	5	4	19	12	10
2. Homicide.....	30	2	2	1	3	4	3	5	4	.....	1	3	2
3. Suicide.....	63	6	4	7	5	1	5	3	3	5	9	9	6
Unknown	10	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE IV—Concluded.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total	A G E .											S E X .		W A R D .											Nativit's		Suicides.....	Casualties.....	Pub. Institutions			
		Under 1...	1 to 2.....	2 to 5.....	5 to 10....	10 to 15...	15 to 20...	20 to 30...	30 to 40....	40 to 50....	50 to 60....	60 to 70....	70 to 80....	Unknown..	Male	Female....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				12	China.....	California.
Caving of Earth.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Strangulation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Homicide, Pistol-shot.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
" Knife Wound.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
" Strangulation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Unknown	363	7	5	5	3	1	10	129	123	57	23	1	1	328	35	4	15	12	184	1	132	2	2	3	8	345	1	1	18	1			
Totals..	453	17	5	6	3	2	16	158	145	68	29	3	1	398	55	4	18	12	209	1	157	3	3	1	4	11	14	15	1	424	29		

DEATHS OF CHINESE BY MONTHS.

1874.	1875.
July.....	January.....
August.....	February.....
September.....	March.....
October.....	April.....
November.....	May.....
December.....	June.....
35	42
29	34
26	51
42	41
32	37
32	52

TABLE V.

NATIVITIES OF DECEDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

UNITED STATES.	Total.....	1874.						1875.					
		July.....	August.....	September..	October....	November..	December..	January....	February...	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....
Alaska.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Alabama.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Arkansas.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Connecticut.....	17	3	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	4	1	3	.....
California.....	1578	186	131	126	166	134	107	108	93	144	113	131	136
Colorado.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
District Columbia.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Illinois.....	18	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	.....	2
Indiana.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Iowa.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1
Kansas.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Louisiana.....	11	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	1	1	1
Maine.....	33	2	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	5	.....
Maryland.....	23	2	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	5	3	3	.....
Massachusetts.....	111	12	10	7	9	9	12	8	12	10	11	5	6
Minnesota.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	3	.....	1	1
Michigan.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2
Mississippi.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
New York.....	182	13	14	20	14	14	13	14	15	18	13	20	14
New Jersey.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	2	1
New Hampshire.....	20	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	1	3	3	2
New Mexico.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oregon.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Ohio.....	27	.....	3	.....	5	2	5	2	2	2	4	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	46	5	4	3	2	3	3	5	6	2	6	1	6
Rhode Island.....	10	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
South Carolina.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	9	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Texas.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	21	2	.....	2	1	1	2	4	1	.....	3	4	1
Vermont.....	10	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wisconsin.....	7	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Washington Territory.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Territory.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1
Total.....	2229	235	184	176	216	174	159	170	156	206	177	191	185

TABLE V—Concluded.
NATIVITIES OF DECEDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

FOREIGNERS.	Total.....	1874.						1875.					
		July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....
Ireland.....	601	49	54	50	48	43	67	46	52	49	49	43	51
England.....	161	3	15	11	13	15	13	19	15	10	21	15	11
Scotland.....	45	5	4	2	4	2	6	7	1	1	5	5	3
Wales.....	9	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
Germany.....	228	13	19	22	17	15	22	24	14	15	30	15	22
France.....	83	6	7	5	10	8	8	6	3	8	7	7	8
Prussia.....	33	4	4	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	3
Austria.....	12	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	2	1
Russia.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Belgium.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Portugal.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Norway.....	10	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....
Sweden.....	28	2	1	4	1	5	2	1	2	1	4	2	3
China.....	424	30	27	26	41	31	28	39	31	48	37	36	50
Canada.....	28	3	4	1	.....	2	1	2	2	6	2	3	2
Mexico.....	34	1	2	5	1	4	1	4	4	1	2	8	1
Italy.....	34	2	4	2	3	3	2	3	2	.....	.....	5	6
Switzerland.....	18	.....	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	3	1	.....
Jamaica.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia.....	12	1	.....	1	1	1	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	1
British Columbia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chile.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	20	.....	2	1	4	1	1	2	5	2	.....	1	1
West Indies.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalmatia.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	14	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	5	1	1
Cape de Verde Islands.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
Finland.....	6	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Azores.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1
South Wales.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manilla.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Panama.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	2
Holland.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Central America.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle of Man.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Madeira Island.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich Islands.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Western Islands.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
New Granada.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tasmania.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Flanders.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New Zealand.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Malta.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown.....	43	5	4	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	11	4	3
Total.....	1934	131	153	145	163	146	174	179	154	163	196	156	174

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

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TABLE VI.
AGES OF DECEDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS.

AGES.	Whites, Colored and Indians	Chinese	Total	1874.						1875.					
				July	August	September ..	October	November ..	December ..	January	February ...	March	April	May	June
Under one year of age	937	17	954	121	76	83	89	81	60	63	56	81	67	83	94
From 1 to 2 years....	223	5	228	27	21	12	23	16	19	14	12	21	15	24	24
From 2 to 5 years....	234	6	240	13	20	18	32	20	23	23	21	24	22	15	9
From 5 to 10 years....	141	3	144	22	14	14	16	13	13	8	4	12	10	7	11
From 10 to 15 years..	66	2	68	8	6	4	7	4	1	5	3	2	8	5	5
From 15 to 20 years..	87	16	103	7	9	7	7	10	7	9	10	13	11	7	6
From 20 to 30 years..	358	158	516	46	36	38	38	34	38	45	49	48	54	36	55
From 30 to 40 years..	530	145	675	43	51	48	56	50	56	56	65	64	61	58	67
From 40 to 50 years..	562	68	630	37	50	55	62	42	59	59	43	49	63	60	50
From 50 to 60 years..	278	29	307	21	27	24	29	19	31	34	23	28	30	23	18
From 60 to 70 years..	169	3	172	16	16	9	10	18	13	18	13	15	14	16	14
From 70 to 80 years..	97	1	98	3	9	8	7	11	10	10	8	10	8	9	5
From 80 to 90 years..	20	....	20	2	1	....	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	....
From 90 to 100 years.	3	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Over 100 years	4	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Unknown age	11	....	11	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	7	1	....
Total	3710	453	4163	366	337	321	379	320	333	349	310	369	373	347	359
Stillbirths .....	....	....	294	24	23	17	26	23	23	37	19	33	20	25	24

TABLE VII.
SEX, RACE AND NATIONALITY OF DECEASED PERSONS.

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY.	Whites, Colored and Indians	Chinese	Total	1874.						1875.					
				July	August	September ..	October	November ..	December ..	January	February ...	March	April	May	June
<i>Sex.</i>															
Males	2203	398	2601	206	195	213	241	199	212	224	206	224	236	213	232
Females	1507	55	1562	160	142	108	138	121	121	125	104	145	137	134	127
<i>Race.</i>															
Caucasian .....	....	....	3648	325	302	293	332	286	293	295	271	316	328	304	303
Indian .....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	....
African .....	....	....	57	6	6	2	5	2	8	10	4	2	3	5	4
Mongolian .....	....	....	453	35	29	26	42	32	32	42	34	51	41	37	52
<i>Nativities.</i>															
Foreign, White .....	....	....	1471	98	122	116	119	113	145	138	120	114	149	116	121
Foreign, Chinese .....	....	....	424	30	27	26	41	31	28	39	31	48	37	36	50
United States .....	....	....	2229	235	184	176	216	174	159	170	156	206	177	191	185
Unknown .....	....	....	39	3	4	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	10	4	3

TABLE VIII.
LOCALITIES OF DEATH FOR EACH MONTH.

LOCALITIES.	Whites, Colored and Indians.....	Chinese	Total.....	1874.						1875.					
				July	August.....	September ..	October	November ..	December ..	January.....	February...	March.....	April.....	May	June
First Ward.....	154	4	158	11	13	12	9	15	12	21	9	14	14	13	15
Second Ward.....	267	18	285	18	14	32	23	17	31	24	22	36	20	24	24
Third Ward.....	39	12	51	4	2	5	4	5	2	4	4	3	12	2	4
Fourth Ward.....	180	209	389	38	24	31	44	35	29	28	29	37	29	30	35
Fifth Ward.....	39	1	40	2	4	4	3	1	3	5	1	6	3	5	3
Sixth Ward.....	104	157	261	22	18	19	17	17	19	22	19	27	37	17	27
Seventh Ward.....	204	3	207	24	19	19	22	22	13	16	9	11	15	12	25
Eighth Ward.....	233	3	236	21	17	18	14	15	25	20	24	27	16	23	16
Ninth Ward.....	214	1	215	32	24	16	24	22	6	9	10	17	26	17	12
Tenth Ward.....	471	4	475	38	45	31	40	31	46	43	42	36	33	32	34
Eleventh Ward.....	503	4	507	55	44	37	53	37	34	34	27	44	41	54	42
Twelfth Ward.....	243	11	259	23	26	16	27	19	15	26	23	20	19	26	19
Public Institutions..	868	14	882	60	71	67	71	70	75	81	78	81	78	67	83
Casualties.....	113	8	121	9	10	6	15	8	15	5	6	4	19	12	12
Homicides.....	30	7	37	3	2	1	3	5	3	8	4	1	2	3	2
Suicides.....	63	1	64	6	4	7	5	1	5	3	3	5	9	10	6
Totals.....	3710	453	4163	366	337	321	379	320	333	349	310	369	373	347	350

TABLE IX.
MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF MORTALITY.

WARDS, HOSPITALS, CASUALTIES, SUICIDES, HOMICIDES, ETC.	Whites, Colored and Indians.....	Chinese	Total.....	1874.						1875.					
				July	August.....	September ..	October	November ..	December ..	January.....	February...	March.....	April.....	May	June
City Wards.....	2636	423	3059	288	250	240	285	236	235	252	219	278	265	255	256
Alms House.....	45	...	45	...	4	3	2	1	3	5	4	7	9	2	5
City and Co Hospital	343	...	344	21	22	33	21	30	34	30	35	24	29	24	40
Small Pox Hospital ..	6	13	19	...	4	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	1	3	4
U. S. Marine Hospit'l	35	...	35	4	...	2	2	2	4	6	5	4	2	3	1
French Hospital.....	67	...	67	4	6	3	8	3	7	9	1	6	8	7	5
German Hospital.....	49	...	49	1	5	4	3	4	5	7	7	5	5	1	2
S. F. Female Hospit'l	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
St. Mary's Hospital ..	121	...	121	6	16	11	13	10	10	7	15	8	7	7	11
St. Luke's Hospital..	14	...	14	1	3	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
S. F. Lying-in Hosp'l	75	...	75	15	3	4	8	6	6	2	...	11	7	12	1
R. C. Orphan Asylum	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Mt. St. Joseph's As'm	81	...	81	6	4	6	10	11	3	7	11	5	5	4	9
City Prison.....	9	...	9	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
Industrial School....	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Home of Inebriates..	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
Ladies' P. & R. Soc'y	7	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
P. O. Asylum.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Womans' Home.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Casualties.....	113	8	121	9	10	6	15	8	15	5	6	4	19	12	12
Homicides.....	30	7	37	3	2	1	3	5	3	8	4	1	2	3	2
Suicides.....	63	1	64	6	4	7	5	1	5	3	3	5	9	10	6
Totals.....	3710	453	4163	366	337	321	379	320	333	349	310	369	373	347	350

REPORT OF QUARANTINE OFFICER. .

SAN FRANCISCO, September, 1875.

*Henry Gibbons, Jr., M.D.,**Health Officer City and County of San Francisco :*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that during the year ending June 30th, 1875, there arrived at this port 992 vessels subject to Quarantine fees, from which was collected and turned into the City Treasury, \$2,174.25, being an increase over the previous year of \$123.50. This amount would have been much larger, but for the fact that many of the foreign vessels came in ballast, and were under the law exempt from dues.

There has been no arrival of epidemic, contagious or pestilential disease whatsoever, and consequently no lengthy report is required.

Very respectfully, etc.,

P. H. HUMPHREY, M. D.,

Deputy Health Officer.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL REPORT.

*To Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr., Health Officer,**City and County of San Francisco :*

DEAR SIR—The following is the annual report of the Small-pox Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1875:

There remained in Hospital July 1, 1874.....	3
Admitted during the year.....	19
To be accounted for.....	22

Recovered	17
Died.....	5

The total number of cases are tabulated according to type, sex, race, and mortality, as follows :

TYPE OF DISEASE.	Number of Cases..	WHITE.		No. Deaths.....	WHITE.	
		Males	Females..		Males	Females..
Variola Discreta.....	3	3				
Variola Confluens.....	12	8	4	4	4	
Variola Maligna.....	1		1	1		1
Varioloid.....	6	5	1			
Totals.....	22	16	6	5	4	1

The following table will show the place of birth, with the number of deaths of each nationality.

FOREIGN.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	NATIVE.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
Germany.....	8	1	New York.....	3	
Sweden	1	1	Ohio.....	2	2
Norway	1		Indiana.....	1	1
Ireland.....	1		Pennsylvania.....	1	
			Texas.....	3	
			California.....	1	
			Totals.....	22	5

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND AGES OF PATIENTS RECEIVED AND NUMBER OF DEATHS AT SMALL-POX HOSPITAL DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1875.

AGES.	CASES.	DEATHS.
Under 5 years of age.....	2	.....
Between 5 and 10	2	.....
Between 10 and 20.....	3	.....
Between 20 and 30.....	6	2
Between 30 and 40.....	3	1
Between 40 and 50.....	4	1
Between 50 and 60.....	0	.....
Between 60 and 70.....	2	1
Totals.....	22	5

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS RECEIVED WHO HAD BEEN VACCINATED AND NUMBER OF RECOVERIES AND DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1875.

	Number of Cases	Number Vaccinated.....	Number not Vaccinated...	Number Vaccinated without effect.....	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
					Vaccinated.....	Not Vaccinated....	Vaccinated without effect.....	Vaccinated	Not Vaccinated.....	Vaccinated without effect.....
Varioloid	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Variola Discreta.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Variola Confluens	12	2	5	5	1	4	3	1	1	2
Variola Maligna.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	22	12	5	5	10	4	3	2	1	2

No complications attended or sequelæ followed the cases of varioloid and variola discreta.

Pleuritis was the complication and immediate cause of death in one of the fatal cases of the confluent variety.

Pyothorax was noted as the sequel in one case of confluens—proving fatal.

No Chinese or Negroes were admitted during the year.

There remained in the Hospital for the Chinese on June 31st, 1874 :

Chinese—Males.....	9
Females.....	10
Admitted during the year—	
Males.....	19
Females	19
	<hr/>
Making the total under treatment.....	57
Of these recovered.....	15
Died	13
	<hr/>
Remaining in Hospital.....	29

The diseases and deaths were as follows :

DISEASE.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Syphilis.....	9	10	19	1	1	2
Leprosy.....	9	4	13			
Chronic Ulcers.....	2	2	4			
Morbus Coxarius.....		2	2		2	2
Dementia	1	1	2			
Pott's Disease of the Spine.....				1		1
Scrofula.....		2	2		1	1
Dropsy.....		1	1		1	1
Paralysis.....	3		3			
Phthisis		4	4		4	4
Pleuritis.....					1	1
Chronic Dysentery.....		1	1			
Lupus Non-exedens.....		1	1			
Cystitis.....	1		1			
Senile Gangrene.....	1		1	1		1
Blindness.....	2		2			
Asthma	1		1			
Totals.....	29	28	57	3	10	13

During the year three patients, owing to the obnoxious character of their diseases, were transferred from other public institutions to the Small-pox Hospital. One of these has since died ; the other two still remain.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

N. P. FOSTER, M. D.,

Assistant Physician.

REPORTS OF HEALTH INSPECTORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August, 1875.

To Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr., Health Officer,

City and County of San Francisco :

SIR—I respectfully submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Number of nuisances examined.....	966
Number of nuisances abated.....	901
Number reported without cause.....	43
Number of nuisances unabated.....	22
Total.....	966

The unabated nuisances, with the exception of a pool of stagnant water on the southwest corner of Buchanan and Filbert streets, are of that class needing public sewers, as follows : Jackson street, between Leavenworth and Hyde ; Chestnut street, between Stockton and Powell ; Sansome Street, between Sacramento and Commercial ; Morse street, between Bush and Pine ; Oregon street, between Front and Davis ; Filbert street, between Hyde and Larkin ; Bush street, between Webster and Fillmore. The nuisances will soon be abated in Morse street and in Bush street, between Webster and Fillmore, as sewers have been ordered, and in Jackson street, between Leavenworth and Hyde, as soon as the crossing is constructed at the intersection of Jackson and Hyde streets, now ordered.

The pool of water referred to above, I have reason to believe, will soon be abated, as the owner—a non-resident—has been heard from.

Number of lineal feet of drains I have caused to be constructed in abating nuisances as follows :

Cement-pipe	3,163
Wooden drains.....	1,905
Total.....	5,068

I have caused forty-five privies to be connected with street sewers by proper drains—mostly patent closets. I have tried to discourage the connection of *open privy vaults* with street sewers, as they cause much bad odor, from the fact that house-drains are run in to keep them clear, thereby causing a constant ferment.

Complaints of foul water flowing into the streets from house-drains are growing much less numerous, owing to the construction of a large number of main sewers during the past year. I think the health of the city is much improved thereby. It is gratifying to say that many more sewers are ordered and under way.

I would respectfully suggest to the Honorable Board of Health to take such steps as may be necessary to have a law passed to make the property of non-residents responsible for infractions of the health laws of this city, in such cases as require *immediate* abatement. Great hardship and much suffering are caused by the lack of power on the part of the Health Officers to abate nuisances when the owner of the property complained of is absent from the State. The responsibility of agents for absent owners should be fixed by law. It is frequently the case that nuisances that should be abated in a few days, at least, must be allowed to pass for months, until the owner can be heard from.

I have caused two arrests to be made for failure to abate nuisances, which were followed by conviction and fine.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. HILL,

Health Inspector.

To Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr., Health Officer,

City and County of San Francisco :

SIR—I respectfully submit my report as Health Inspector for the district south of Market and Geary streets, of this city and county, being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Total number of complaints investigated by me.....	874
Number of nuisances abated.....	800
Number of complaints without cause.	48

Number of complaints where localities have not been found....	3
Number of nuisances remaining unabated.....	23
Total.....	874

In regard to the unabated cases I have to make the following remarks :

Seven cases are of the nature of foul water flowing into the street, and cannot be abated until public sewers are constructed.

Four cases are caused by the bad condition of the Fifth street sewer, and will be abated as soon as the contemplated repairs of said sewer have been completed.

Four cases refer to the well known pools on Eighteenth street, between Guerrero and Dolores. There were originally eighteen distinct lots covered with water, of which fourteen have already been filled, and within a short time the whole work will be completed.

Of the other unabated cases, eight in number, I can safely say that they will be disposed of within a reasonable time.

In order to abate certain nuisances the construction of private sewers and drains was necessary. The number of lineal feet so constructed is shown by the following statement :

Wooden sewers.....	4,496
Cement pipes.....	2,380
Tin pipes and gutters.....	180
Total.....	7,056

I also caused sixty-eight privy vaults to be connected with the street sewers, and had nine hundred and forty-five feet of fence put up, in order to prevent parties from dumping manure or garbage upon vacant lots.

Before I close my report, allow me to suggest to you to recommend to the Board of Supervisors the passage of the following ordinances :

First—An ordinance for the removal of garbage by the city, as done in many cities in the eastern States and Europe. This, in my opinion, would obviate a great many troubles which in this respect we now have to contend with. People could be compelled to place their refuse matter in boxes or barrels out on the sidewalk, and have it taken away before business hours. At present, the filling up of vacant lots, cellars, privies, and sewers with garbage, etc., is a daily occurrence, and the consequences oftentimes are very serious. This field of operation alone, under the present laws, in order to do justice to the subject, would require double the force we now have at our command.

Second—An ordinance prohibiting plumbers and others from connecting sinks or privies with the sewers without the proper safeguards to protect the health of the public. There are many complaints from defective sewers, mostly from improper connections upon an economical scale, without being properly trapped. Some owners or agents of property only deem it necessary

to connect a sink or privy by pipes with the sewer for the escape of excrement, etc., without considering the damaging influence of the escape of sewer gas in houses.

Third—An ordinance to define the rights of landlords and tenants as regards the sanitary condition of tenement houses. Too often the necessary protection is not afforded to the poor until the public attention is aroused to its importance by some terrible disease breaking out in such localities and carrying death throughout the community.

As real estate increases in value in cities the effect is to crowd every available space with buildings to increase the productive value of property. In districts occupied by the dwellings of the poor this practice is often carried to a great extreme, without the slightest regard for the health and comfort of the occupants. I therefore respectfully call your attention to the fact that our own city is not altogether free from this evil, although it may not be considered conspicuous.

In conclusion, I will say, in reference to our own duties, that they are of a double nature. We are not to content ourselves with merely regulating the contentions of neighbors about privies and pig-styes, but our responsibilities cover a far more extended field. When the public comes to recognize the vast importance of the Health Department, as in time they certainly will, we shall be expected not only to direct in matters affecting public health, but also become a source of information in regard to all questions relating thereto. We are to exchange experiences with our co-laborers in the same field in other States and by our own investigations add, if possible, to the common stock of practical knowledge.

All of which is most respectfully submitted to your kind consideration.

GEO. F. HERTEL,

Inspector.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23, 1875.

SUMMARY OF ALL COMPLAINTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Foul water flowing into street and adjoining premises.....	352
Full and foul privy vaults and cesspools.....	408
Defective drains from leakage and not properly connected with street sewer.....	185
Sewers and drains choked up.....	123
Foul smells from sewers and water-closets not properly trapped.....	60
Burst sewers.....	124
Filthy premises from slops and garbage.....	85
Throwing slops and garbage in streets and vacant lots.....	90
Dumping manure in streets and vacant lots.....	23

Pools of stagnant water.....	34
Leaks from privies.....	62
Stagnant water under houses.....	77
Keeping dogs, goats, swine, and fowls in a filthy condition.....	33
Filthy horse and cow stables.....	39
Hauling away the contents of privies in daytime.....	4
Privies not properly constructed.....	6
Leaky swill-wagons.....	3
Offensive smoke-houses.....	3
Foul water from Chinese laundries.....	19
Dead animals in yards, vacant lots, and streets.....	132
Keeping hogs.....	33
Complaints without cause.....	52
All other complaints.....	51
Total.....	1,998

MARKET INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24, 1875.

To Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr., Health Officer:

SIR—The undersigned, Market Inspector, reports the seizure and confiscation of the following articles unfit for human food, during the year, viz :

173 calves under one month of age.
 5,550 pounds of beef that was bruised and putrid.
 33 chickens, putrid.
 140 hares, putrid.
 2 lambs, poor and meager.
 800 pounds of salmon, putrid.
 12 half-barrels pickled salmon, putrid.
 60 ducks, putrid.
 One-half of a bear, putrid.
 40 turkeys, putrid.

Thirty-three complaints against parties for keeping hog-ranches have been investigated. In twenty-seven instances the parties were required to remove to the locality provided by law, or to sell their hogs and retire from the business. The other cases were dismissed, as the law permits the keeping of five hogs within the city.

Very respectfully,

JACOB WRAY,

Market Inspector.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

EXPENSES PROPER OF HEALTH OFFICE.

Salary of Health Officer.	\$2,400 00
Salary of Secretary	2,100 00
Salaries of two Health Inspectors.....	2,400 00
Salary of Market Inspector.....	1,200 00
Salary of Messenger	900 00
Rent of Health Office.....	1,193 33
Boarding three horses	730 00
Shoeing three horses.....	86 50
Daily Examiner.....	16 25
Postage stamps.....	24 55
Printing blanks.....	111 50
A. Roman & Co., stationery.....	24 80
C. H. Mead, repairing harness, etc.....	14 38
Repairing Market Inspector's wagon.....	39 00
San Francisco Directory.....	5 00
Upholstering two lounges.....	30 00
Fumigating materials.....	18 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,293 31
	<hr/>

QUARANTINE EXPENSES.

Salary of Quarantine Officer	\$1,800 00
Wages of four Quarantine boatmen.....	3,600 00
Merchant's Exchange dues	30 00
A. Crawford & Co., boat materials.....	3 21
The Guide.....	2 25
Printing blanks.....	41 75
Repairing boat.....	13 50
Stove-pipe, etc.....	17 00
Charles J. Reiley, gas fixtures.....	11 15
J. Donovan, paint for boat.....	17 50
J. D. Stevenson, for boat house.....	12 25
	<hr/>
	\$5,548 61
Less Quarantine fees.....	2,174 25
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$3,374 36
	<hr/>

APPENDIX TO HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

REMARKS ON THE CLIMATE OF SAN FRANCISCO, WITH METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

BY HENRY GIBBONS, SR., M. D.

JULY, 1874.—Highest temperature, 73° . A light shower, with lightning and thunder on the 9th. Thunder-storms, with heavy rains, at Prescott, Arizona, during the first week. Cloud-burst in Nevada, 24th. A "permanent electric condition" of the air in Nevada in the latter part of the month. This month was noted as the "water-spout epoch," in consequence of sudden deluges of rain in many localities—in Arizona, Nevada, Mexico, western Pennsylvania, and in Europe. By some the phenomena were ascribed to the comet of Coggia, which passed near the earth.

AUGUST.—Not a single warm day, the mercury rising to 68° as its maximum. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th cloud-bursts in Arizona and Nevada.

SEPTEMBER.—The warmest month of the year, as usual. On the 2d the thermometer reached 89° , the warmest day since 1867. On the 3d a thunder-shower. Lightning was again visible on the 29th; and on the 30th there was the most notable display of atmospheric electricity since the settlement of the State. For two hours, in the evening, the lightning and thunder were incessant. A remarkable wind-storm visited San Rafael on the 8th.

OCTOBER.—This month was rendered remarkable by the advent of the rainy season, which began on the 8th, a month before the earliest previous accession. More or less rain fell on twelve days during the month, the whole quantity being 2.75 inches. The highest temperature was 78° , and the month was, as usual, the

warmest one of the year except September. The tendency to electric disturbance continued, lightning appearing on five days.

NOVEMBER.—Warmest noon-day, 72° ; coldest morning, 44° . Several light frosts occurred in the third week, followed on the 23d by a rain of twenty-four hours, seldom equaled, and causing destructive freshets.

DECEMBER.—The extremes of temperature were 65° and 34° . Scarcely any rain fell. Pasture was everywhere abundant at the beginning of the month, and there was no frost to kill tender vegetation till the 17th. Much of the weather of December would have done credit to May.

JANUARY, 1875.—The weather of the first two weeks was clear and calm, with light frosts. In the third week was a rain-storm, extending all over the State, with inundations at Marysville and other places. Simultaneously, the weather east of the Rocky Mountains and in Oregon was intensely cold. The most violent norther for many years swept over the State on the 26th, doing much damage to the shipping in the bay. During this month an influenza prevailed extensively on the Pacific Coast, the production of which was favored by the cold, dry air and northerly winds.

FEBRUARY.—A pleasant month, without rain. The lowest temperature, 43° ; highest, 68° .

MARCH.—Lowest temperature 40° ; highest 69° . Weather pleasant, interspersed with an occasional windy day. About the 18th, Utah was visited with severe snow-storms and snow-slides. The last week of the month was stormy throughout the Pacific slope, particularly in Nevada and Oregon.

APRIL.—The barometer on the 1st rose to 30.43 in.—the highest elevation for many years. This was followed by a high wind from northwest and severe cold, the thermometer on the 7th falling to 33° , which was the greatest cold of the whole winter. From the 4th to the 7th there were frosts throughout the State,

which destroyed great quantities of fruit and early vegetables. On the 6th snow fell, mingled with rain, for nearly an hour. Warm weather followed, the mercury reaching 84° on the 12th. At Chicago, on the 17th, the thermometer stood at 0° . About the same time, and subsequently, occurred the great ice-floods, which obstructed travel and destroyed much property in the East.

MAY.—A pleasant month, in the main, the extremes of temperature being 48° and 70° . A few light rains fell, but the promise held out by the early setting in of the rains was not realized. It is worthy of note that the drought of this Winter extended along the Pacific Coast to Panama and to Peru. The New York canals were not open to travel till the 18th.

JUNE.—The month began with a norther in the interior, which injured the grain crops materially. It was scarcely felt at San Francisco. In fact, our locality is almost exempt from those desiccating and pernicious blasts. There were several warm days in June, the mercury reaching 76° as the highest. The minimum temperature was 50° . This month was rendered memorable by the unprecedented rain-storm which continued from the 10th to the 16th, more or less rain falling every day. The whole amount was 1.40 inches. Though too late for the wheat, it was very beneficial to many other crops.

The year just passed has not only been extraordinary in its climatic relations, but it is rendered the more memorable by its animal plagues. There is scarcely an animal capable of becoming a pest to man but has made its destructive visitations, especially in the Atlantic and central regions. Caterpillars, army-worms, grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, potato-bugs, have multiplied and flourished. Even the lady-bird (*coccinella septem-punctatim*), whose larva is a natural enemy of the plant-louse, became, by its numbers and its liking for cherries, a serious detriment to that fruit in some quarters of the State.

We are yet to discover the relations which exist between general climatic conditions and perturbations on the one hand, and on the other the occasional increase of insect and animal pests,

the spread of epizootic diseases among brutes, and the development of epidemics in the human family. That such relations do exist is a reasonable presumption. The truth can be ascertained only through careful observation and record of all climatic phenomena in connection with everything unusual in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and particularly the prevailing diseases, both in man and the lower animals.

TABLE I.

SHOWING, FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR, THE MEAN TEMPERATURE AT SUNRISE, AT NOON, AND AT 10 P. M.; THE MEAN OF EXTREMES AND THE MAXIMUM, MINIMUM AND RANGE; THE MAXIMUM AT SUNRISE AND AT 10 P. M., AND THE MINIMUM AT NOON.

	1874.						1875.						YEAR.
	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	
Sunrise	52.87	54.33	54.53	54.94	52.13	44.10	44.13	45.65	45.39	48.37	50.02	52.83	49.94
Noon	62.65	64.52	67.60	65.00	60.00	55.16	52.55	57.65	58.52	62.97	63.87	65.07	61.30
10 P. M.	54.23	55.45	57.00	59.87	54.43	47.84	47.32	49.82	48.58	52.10	52.61	54.40	52.80
Mean of extremes	57.76	59.43	61.07	59.97	56.06	49.63	48.34	51.65	51.95	53.67	56.95	58.85	55.62
Maximum.	73.	68.	89.	78.	72.	65.	62.	68.	69.	84.	70.	76.	89.
Minimum.	50.	52.	48.	51.	44.	34.	35.	43.	40.	33.	48.	50.	33.
Range.	23.	16.	41.	27.	28.	31.	27.	25.	29.	51.	22.	26.	56.
Max. at sunrise. .	56.	59.	65.	63.	59.	54.	59.	53.	52.	54.	54.	56.	65.
Max. 10 P. M. . .	59.	59.	65.	68.	61.	54.	60.	55.	54.	63.	57.	60.	68.
Minimum, noon. .	56.	58.	59.	52.	55.	48.	40.	54.	52.	50.	57.	58.	40.

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE PREVAILING WINDS OF EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR, OR THE AMOUNT OF TIME, IN DAYS, DURING WHICH THE WIND CAME FROM THE SEVERAL QUARTERS OF THE COMPASS.

	1874.						1875.						YEAR.
	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	
N. and N. W. . . .	0	1	1	6	12	26	13	13	18	7	4	0	101
E. and N. E. . . .	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	9
S. and S. E. . . .	1	0	3	7	9	3	13	7	3	1	2	2	51
W. and S. W. . . .	30	30	25	17	8	1	2	8	9	21	25	28	204

TABLE III.

SHOWING, FOR EACH MONTH AND FOR THE YEAR, THE PROPORTION OF TIME IN WHICH THE SKY WAS CLOUDED, AND THE PROPORTION OF CLEAR SKY; THE NUMBER OF DAYS COMPLETELY OR NEARLY CLOUDY THROUGHOUT, AND THE NUMBER CLEAR; THE NUMBER OF DAYS IN WHICH RAIN FELL, AND THE QUANTITY OF RAIN, IN INCHES.

	1874.						1875.						YEAR.
	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	
Cloudy sky.....	12	10	8	15	13	6	16	8	6	9	4	8	115
Clear sky.....	19	21	22	16	17	25	15	20	25	21	27	22	250
Cloudy days.....	1	1	0	5	5	0	9	0	1	1	0	1	24
Clear days.....	11	13	15	6	11	21	9	12	20	14	22	15	169
Days of rain.....	0	0	2	12	5	4	11	0	6	2	2	6	50
Quantity of rain.	.00	.00	.06	2.75	5.41	.30	7.13	.00	.70	.10	.18	1.40	18.03

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH FOR 25 YEARS.

January	48.92	July.....	60.84
February	52.03	August.....	61.74
March.....	54.62	September.....	61.38
April.....	55.78	October.....	60.00
May.....	57.80	November	56.18
June	59.70	December.....	50.30
Mean.....	56.61

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